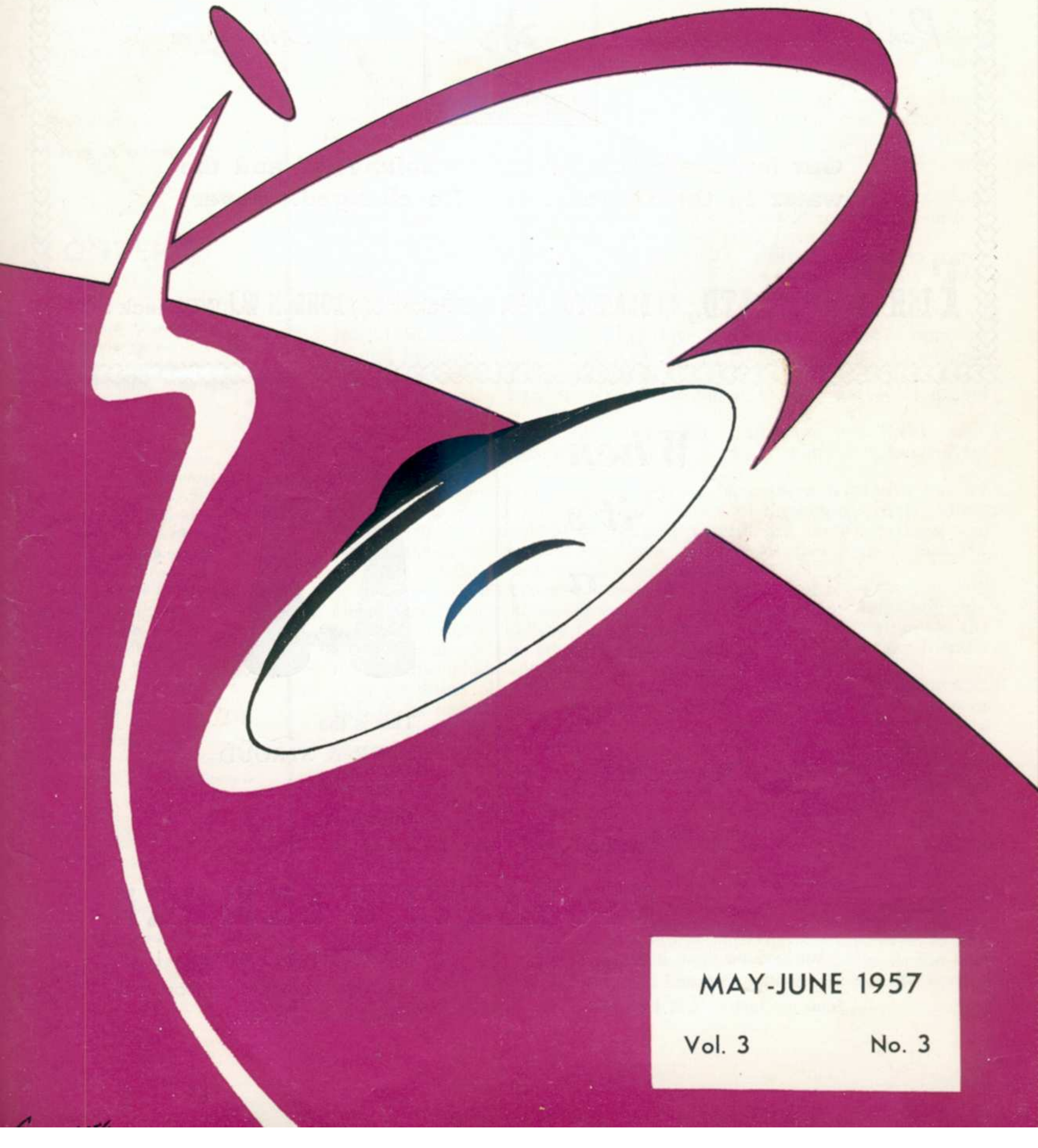
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



MAY-JUNE 1957

Vol. 3 No. 3

The bi-monthly
Journal of
SPACE

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

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Vol. 3 No. 3 **MAY-JUNE, 1957**

ALL the indications seem to suggest that we are now approaching a peak period of UFO activity. An analysis of previous sighting peaks leads inescapably to that conclusion.

February-March, 1950, was a peak period; July, 1952, was an exceptional month for saucer activity and included the famous Washington airport "flap." The closing months of 1954 and the beginning of 1955 saw saucers in large numbers over Europe, especially in France and Italy.

Thus, it will be realised that for some good reason there is a peak period about every two and a third years. It would seem that working on this hypothesis we are due for another peak right now.

Undoubtedly, there has been an exceptional rash of sightings in recent weeks and the pace is building up rapidly. The current outburst on this reckoning should reach its climax in the first part of June.

It may well be that this peak may top the previous record period of July, 1952. As we go to press, sightings are occurring daily in unprecedented numbers. A good many of the later ones have had to be held over for insertion in the next issue.

UFOs are also attracting much attention in the British House of Commons these days.

Something is undoubtedly in the air. Big news may break soon. Possibly, even an announcement may be made that flying saucers are real.

If such a momentous statement is made, readers of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW are reminded that there are records of these space ships visiting our planet all through history. Those records are there for those who take the trouble to look for them. During all this long period the occupants of flying saucers have not harmed us.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has devoted a great deal of research into both current and historical saucer activity, and has not come across any substantial reasons to believe that the saucer occupants are hostile. On the contrary, there is very considerable evidence that the visitors are friendly towards the inhabitants of this barbaric and warlike planet.

In the times ahead it may be well to keep this thought uppermost. It is to be hoped if any large scale contacts from outer space occur, or if any official recognition be made on our part of the existence of flying saucers from other worlds, that the peoples of this world will show friendship, goodwill and brotherhood to our celestial neighbours; instead of the customary suspicion, distrust and lack of mutual understanding the countries of this planet usually show towards each other.

The increased saucer activity is of special interest in that the first of three International Flying Saucer Sighting Days for this year takes place on Saturday, June 8. This date should be in the middle of the peak climax, and therefore it is likely to provide some interesting results.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW extends an invitation to all saucer research groups throughout the world, including the newly formed Junior Skywatch of the Americas, and all saucer enthusiasts everywhere, to take part and make this day an outstanding success, both as regards the data obtained and the amount of public interest aroused about the coming of the space people.

R.A.F. RADAR PICKS UP UFO OVER S.W. SCOTLAND

RADAR STATIONS throughout Britain were ordered by Air Ministry Intelligence to keep a round-the-clock watch for an unidentified flying object which flew over the West Coast of Scotland on Thursday, April 4.

Wing-Commander Walter Whitworth, C.O. at the R.A.F. bomber trails range at West Freugh, 10 miles south of Stranraer, said:

"I have been ordered by the Air Ministry to say nothing about the object.

"I am not allowed to reveal its position, course and speed. From the moment of picking it up, it was well within our area. It was an object of some substance—quite definitely not a freak.

"No mistake could have been made by the civilians operating the sets. They are fully qualified and experienced officers."

It was exactly noon when two radar sets operated by Ministry of Supply civilians at the range on the lonely shores of Luce Bay were switched on because a plane was expected from the south.

The plane's flight was cancelled. The radar sets, which were in separate buildings, were left on for an exercise.

A few minutes later a signal appeared on both screens.

Each set has a duplicate. They, too, were switched on. They, too, recorded the object. It was held on the screen for some time.

Air Ministry Intelligence were informed and a full, detailed report was flown to London, and studied by top-level radar and intelligence officers.

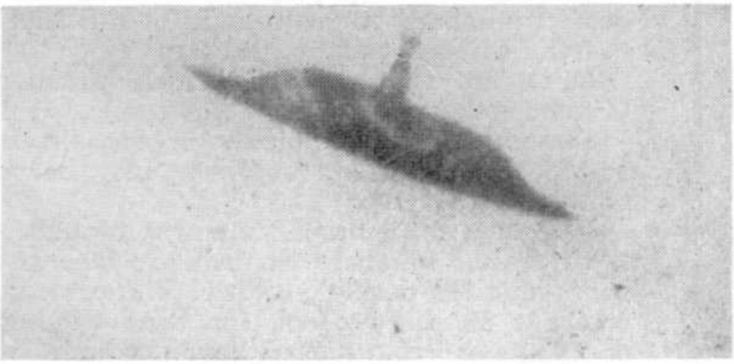
Wing-Commander Whitworth said later that the matter had been taken "extremely seriously" by the Air Ministry. "I am instructed by the Ministry not to issue any further details, as an official communique will be issued by them later, when they have investigated the matter further."

An Air Ministry spokesman told the Press: "Until our experts have got a full report we cannot say any more. There can be no detailed statement until early next week."

Reports of UFOs seen over other parts of Scotland, both shortly before and after the R.A.F. sighting, have been coming in.

Forty-four-year-old James Emmerson, of Criffel View, Collin, Dumfriesshire, claims that he saw the object a few hours before the mystery "blips" were spotted on the radar screens at West Freugh.

SAUCER OVER FRANCE



UFO photographed over Rouen, France, at 08.13 hrs. on March 5.

Mr. Emmerson drives heavy tankers containing high explosives from Hull to Dumfries.

He said: "I was 30 miles south of Penrith at about 11.30 on the Wednesday night when I noticed a reflection on the windscreen.

"I thought at first it was another vehicle's headlights, but nothing appeared on the road.

"I stopped my lorry, drew into the side and switched off my headlights."

Then he caught sight of the UFO hovering above him.

"It was a perfect half-moon, glowing yellow like the moon, but it had a distinct gold rim with a straight edge on top."

On Friday, April 5, the day after the West Freugh sighting, Mr. John Anderson, an iron moulder of Culloden Street, Glasgow, saw two objects "like two silver threepenny bits" hovering over the city.

Mr. Anderson said: "At first I thought it was a trick of the light, then I realised that there was not a cloud in the sky. I knew I was looking at two flying saucers. They disappeared suddenly.

Air Ministry officials are also investigating reports of high-flying UFOs seen over Rothesay Bay on Sunday, April 7.

Two golfers at Rothesay stated that they had seen three circular objects in the sky. One of them, Mr. J. McLellan, said: "They were round and gave off a brilliant, silvery glow. They were in line and flying high and fast."

At the time of going to press, enquiries at the Air Ministry have elicited the following information, (a) that no final explanation for the object seen on radar at West Freugh has yet been arrived at, and (b) no official communique has been issued so far.

An Air Ministry spokesman confirmed that a balloon had been released from the R.A.F. station at Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, at an hour which would have made it possible for it to have reached the West Coast of Scotland at the time of the radar sighting. However, he could not say definitely whether the balloon was responsible for the radar signal.

The *Sunday Dispatch* of April 7, commenting on the incident, said that the object seen on the radar screens was too fast, too big, and too manœuvrable to have been a plane.

This conclusion, the *Sunday Dispatch* reporter wrote, was reached by experts studying the clues of the sky riddle which was recorded exclusively by scientific apparatus that cannot lie.

The radar operators estimated the object's height at 60,000 ft. (just over 11 miles up).

If it was too fast and too big to have been a plane, this would automatically have ruled it out from being a balloon.

The public will await the promised official communique from the Air Ministry with interest.

MORE SCIENTISTS SAY STOP!

Professor D. G. Catchside, of Birmingham University, says, "Even the smallest dose of radiation must have some genetic effect.

"Every mother-to-be is being exposed to radiation at this moment, local radiation, heightened by bomb dust.

"It certainly could now be having an effect on premature births or still-births."

Professor J. Rotblat, executive vice-president of the Atomic Scientists' Association, Professor of Physics in the University of London, says:

"Already there is actual evidence of the presence of radioactivity in the bodies of people all over the world as the result of atom bomb tests held in the past three years.

"I have a graph showing the increase of radioactivity in my own body, although I have been nowhere near an atom bomb test.

"When the bomb explodes, radioactive particles are drawn into the higher atmosphere, where they circle the globe many times before sinking to earth.

"The British hydrogen bomb to be tested soon at Christmas Island will be exploded high in the air to avoid local effects. But the particles will come down eventually."

Dr. D. J. Strawbridge, M.A., B.Sc., D Ph., says: "Those who know the dangers and allow the folly to continue are guilty of a terrible crime against humanity.

"My fellow scientists say to me in private: 'It is madness; it ought to be stopped'."

OFFICIAL UFO PROJECTS IN CURRENT OPERATION

CANADA: Telecommunications Special Project of December, 1949. Became Project Magnet under Wilbur Smith. January, 1952, Defence Research Board Project UFO set up.

FRANCE: General Staff Committee, Spring, 1955, replaced Research Committee, of July, 1952.

GREAT BRITAIN: Deputy Director of Intelligence (Tech.), Air Ministry, 1952.

ITALY: UFO Investigating Committee, July, 1954.

JUGO-SLAVIA: Board of Enquiry, December, 1954.

NORWAY: Research Committee, February, 1954.

SWEDEN: Defence Committee Research Project, December, 1953.

U.S.A.: Project Blue Book (Major Charles Harding, Officer i/c). 4602nd Air Intelligence Sqdn. investigate all reported sightings.

U.S.S.R.: Research Committee of Department of Defence, set up April, 1955.

NOTE: Other Governments are also investigating UFOs, and the above list is not complete, but very important. Several South American countries, notably Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Venezuela, make no secret of their interest in flying saucers, and regularly release reports and exchange information.

THE WARDLE MYSTERY

Exclusive on-the-spot report from

Dr. Clifford Thornton

ONE of the most intriguing chapters in the history of British UFO sightings began just after 10 p.m. on February 15, at Wardle, near Rochdale, Lancashire.

Several witnesses, the star one being a Mrs. Dorothy Fitton, saw a large circular object, glowing bright white, beneath which was a second spherical device which blinked white and red alternately.

When asked to describe the course of the object, Mrs. Fitton illustrated it as a straight line towards her house from over the brow of a hill, and after a halt for a few minutes it proceeded on another straight line course towards Littleborough.

Several other people (at least fifteen) also saw the object and described it in almost identical terms. Some of the witnesses were up to two miles away; yet it was described by one of these—a bus driver—as being more brilliant than a car headlamp.

The sighting was intriguing enough in itself, especially in view of the fact that the descriptions given tally with that of a type of UFO often seen over the past seven years all over the world and referred to in American Air Force investigations as IVa, or "Movie Bug," to give it its code name. But the sequel is much more intriguing.

Shortly after the sighting, snow fell at Wardle. And on Tuesday, February 26, Mr. J. A. Leavey, M.P. for Heywood and Royton, tabled a question to the Secretary of State for Air. These two apparently unrelated facts have a singular connection. Several strange happenings began to be noticed at Wardle.

First, a commercial-type aircraft flew over Wardle, broadly following the course the UFO had taken. It was carrying unusually large lights.

The following morning, a Mr. E. Kershaw discovered a minute radio transmitter (Air Ministry property) of the type suspended from a meteorological balloon.

Shortly after this, two boys found another piece of meteorological equipment attached to a parachute, also lying on Brown Wardle, near a point on the UFO's flight path. Other less notable, but nevertheless curious, finds were made.

None of the objects discovered were in any way affected by snow, and none of them had been there earlier. Therefore, none of these could have originated from the UFO. But WHY were these objects found in such profusion after the sighting when previously none had been reported?

When the tabled question was answered on March 20 in the House of Commons, the explanation given to Mr. Leavey by Mr. Orr-Ewing, the Under-Secretary of State for Air, was that the witnesses actually saw a pair of small hydrogen-filled toy balloons, illuminated by a flashlight bulb. These, Mr. Orr-Ewing said, had been devised and released by a laundry mechanic at Rochdale, a Mr. N. Robinson.

Unfortunately, however, this explanation had already been discounted some two weeks earlier!

(1), Mr. Robinson, when questioned, was not sure, but "thought" his contraption "might" have been released on the date of the sighting. He had done this, he said, on four separate recent occasions, but nothing in the nature of the sighting had been reported before.

(2), on investigation by a local Press reporter, it was discovered that the diameter of the balloons would have been 12 inches at maximum.

(3), Mr. Robinson denied that any reflectors or other trimmings were fitted to his balloons; yet every witness described the smaller sphere as alternating white and red.

(4), two small toy balloons illuminated by a flashlight bulb could not have been seen as a glow brighter than a car headlamp two miles away.

All the investigators who examined the "balloons" explanation were unanimous in rejecting it out of hand. Yet, it was this very explanation which was given in the House of Commons!

(Incidentally, the object was seen over Bolton the same evening. Some toy balloon!)

The latest development at the time of going to press is that, under a cloak of secrecy, an Air Ministry investigator visited Wardle on April 17 to prepare a report at first hand. He called on several witnesses and questioned them. The witnesses were told to keep his visit quiet!

It will be interesting to hear the Air Ministry's explanation after their investigator's report has been studied.

WORLD ROUNDUP

AFRICA

South Africa

Shining objects over Kimberley. Several Kimberley residents reported seeing flying saucers over the city at about 10 a.m. on February 2. Mr. P. J. Fitzpatrick was delivering minerals when he saw "a shining object with a trail of smoke behind it." It was moving southwest at high speed, he said. About 30 minutes later Mr. Fitzpatrick and several others saw two similar objects.

Mr. D. T. C. Seeley, who was working in Floors Township, said he saw similar objects. His description of what he had seen was similar to that of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

AMERICA

Argentina

Saucer seven hours over town. Several people saw a UFO near Campo de Quiroga, about 31 miles from Salta, on January 22. According to witnesses, the UFO was oval-shaped, and reflected the rays of the sun on its metallic and polished surface. The saucer came down slowly over the Monte Negro (Black Mount), and stopped over the city for seven hours! (There have been many sightings in this area.—Ed.) FLYING SAUCER REVIEW thanks UFO—Critical Bulletin, J. Escobar Faria, Editor, Rua 13 de Maio No. 1240, Sao Paulo, Brazil, for this report.

U.S.A.

Mystery object seen near Oxnard Air Force Base. Police, sheriff's deputies and an Air Force captain's wife reported sighting a mysterious red object in the sky near Oxnard Air Force Base early on Saturday, March 23.

A jet interceptor, in the air at the time, was ordered to check. It spotted nothing.

Mrs. Robert Beaudoin, wife of an officer stationed at the air base, telephoned the field soon after midnight to report what she described as a "brilliant flashing red object" in the sky over the Santa Rosa Valley.

Colonel E. F. Carey, Jr., air base commander, said that a radar check proved negative.

Other reports agreed with that of Mrs. Beaudoin.

Ventura County Sheriff Deputies Dick McKenry, Bob Corshaw and John Murphy, on patrol in the Ventura-Camarille area, reported seeing a reddish, glowing object in the sky near the air base runway at 12.22 a.m.

They said they watched it hover near the field and dart about the valley until 1.37 a.m., when it disappeared to the north.

The officers of the police department at Port Hueneme reported a similar sighting at about the same time.

★ ★ ★

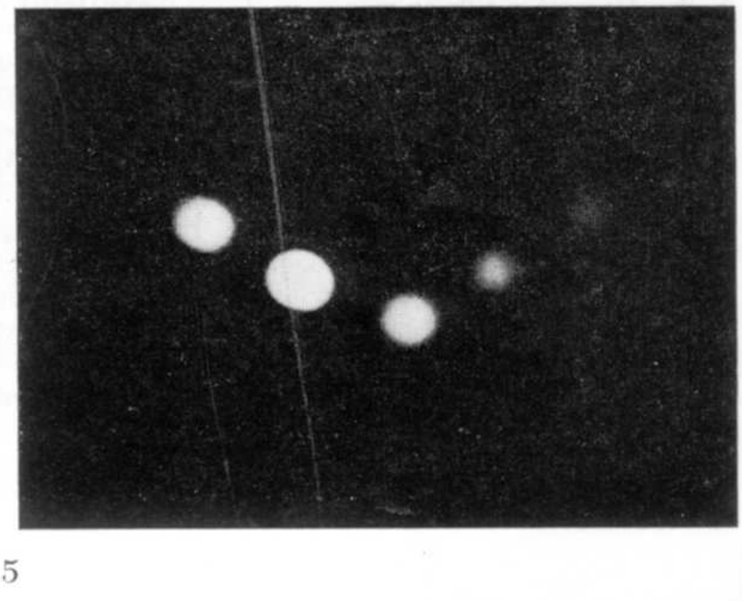
UFO formations over California. Four people, Mr. and Mrs. McCracken, Mrs. Cecil Hamilton and Mr. Albert Chew, all saw three formations of UFOs fly across the heavens. Altogether, there were about 20 to 25 of them. Mr. McCracken said the objects were noiseless and it was difficult to make out their exact shape. "Either they had flashing lights," he said, "or they were reflecting sunlight. They travelled at a rapid clip, much faster than aircraft."

Mr. McCracken told the Press: "The first two groups were fairly close together. You could see them at the same time. The third group appeared two minutes later. Some of the objects were lined up in single file. Others moved in clusters. Still others travelled in a loose V formation."

ASIA

Japan

Saucer formation photographed. On the evening of the same day that the mysterious



blasts had occurred, five V-formations of flying saucers were seen over Yokohama City. Thousands of people watched yellow-orange bright lights in formation at 9.07 p.m. Mr. A. Komaki managed to obtain a picture of one of the formations with his Japanese 35 mm. camera, using telescopic lens and SS film. The objects were under observation for about 7 minutes. They made no sound.

★ ★ ★

Big blasts near Yokohama. Four mysterious big blasts occurred in the Yokohama-Yokosuka area at noon on February 21. Kanagawa Prefecture Police H.Q. and the Maritime Safety Board, Yokohama Station, investigated and came up with the suggestion that the blasts might have been sonic booms from jet planes. However, at that time no jet aircraft were in the air around that area.

★ ★ ★

Mysterious UFOs over Hokkaido, Northern Japan. Mrs. Keiko Yoshida and Miss Sumie Nakanishi observed two UFOs over the outskirts of Sapporo, Kokkaido, on the night of February 24.

Their colour changed from white to red and then to orange. Estimated height was about 4,000 ft. They made no sound. The police received a corroborative report from another witness a short time afterwards.

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Flying egg seen in Queensland. Mr. Charlie Kingston reported that two other men and himself saw a flying saucer about eight miles out of Longreach, on the Winton Road, on Thursday, February 21.

Mr. Kingston was driving his truck at the time and the other two witnesses were in the back of the vehicle.

The saucer was egg-shaped, about 12 ft. long and very thick. Mr. Kingston said it flew right over their heads.

He said it would stop and then shoot off for about 100 yards and stop again. Then it went out of sight.

Mr. Kingston described the pace of the object as uncanny. " It was something," he said, " out of this world. It wasn't a jet plane. It was quite close to us. None of us drink. It put the wind up the other two fellows. They were in the back of my truck, but they got in the cab with me."

New Zealand

Flying newspaper seen over Hawke's Bay. Mr. and Mrs. D. McEwen, of Rissington, 16 miles from Napier, saw mysterious objects in the sky in the first week of January.

On January 1, early in the morning, Mrs. McEwen, a Scottish immigrant whose husband is a shepherd, was shutting a bedroom window when she saw the first flying object. It was long and bright, with rays extending from it. The object was of enormous size and shaped like a wrapped newspaper, she said.

Looking in a north-easterly direction, she watched it for about half an hour until her eyes began to smart. The object was low on the skyline and did not move. The next day, Mrs. McEwen was suffering from burning eyes, caused by looking at " the tremendously bright light."

On the night of January 6, Mrs. McEwen saw two more objects. But they were entirely different from the one seen on January 1, although they were in approximately the same position. They were of a twinkling golden colour. They were surrounded by rays in all the colours of the spectrum. They were moving very slowly.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

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EUROPE

Great Britain

UFO seen off Paignton. People strolling on the front at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, February 20, reported seeing a bright flashing light encircled by a grey ring over the centre of the bay. The object, according to the *Paignton News,* resembled a flying saucer.

★ ★ ★

Saucer visits Weymouth. A flying saucer was seen over Weymouth on Thursday night, February 28. It was seen by Mr. C. E. Fooks, of Devonshire Buildings, and also by Mrs. E. R. Newman, of 2, Grove Terrace, Cromwell Road, Weymouth.

Mrs. Newman saw the object from the front room window of her home at the same time as Mr. Fooks saw it from the Esplanade. It was about 6.7 p.m.

"I have never seen anything like it before," Mrs. Newman said, "it seemed to come from out of a cloud; larger than a star, its sheer brightness impressed me most."

★ ★ ★

Flying saucer over Reddish. Mr. J. Maskery, of 52, Priory Lane, Reddish, saw an object in the sky on Thursday, February 28. He described it as "glowing a whitish blue with a sort of red flame around the edges." He first saw the object on the Thursday afternoon. "It was like a saucer of coloured light with flecks of red shooting out from the edges."

At the time, Mr. Maskery felt sure that someone else would have seen it, but no one said anything about it so he kept quiet. Then, as he was returning to his home on Sunday night at 10 o'clock, he saw it again.

He immediately called his wife, and together they stood in the garden gazing up at a strange blue light in the sky which was much larger than the normal stars.

The Maskerys then called out their neighbours, Mr. and Mrs. E. Longshaw, who joined them in the garden. They all saw it move to the left and then to the right.

It remained stationary for some time then, but after 11 p.m. Mrs. Maskery came out and saw a small blue light move up to it and disappear.

On the Monday, after 10 p.m. Mr. Maskery was out in his garden watching the sky again. There was no reappearance of the strange object at first, but when he looked at the sky at 12.30 there it was. Both Mr. Longshaw and Mr. Maskery saw the strange blue light move across the sky.

Officials at Ringway Meteorological Office and Air Traffic Control could give no explanation. Aircraft using the airport carry white, green and red lights, and the only aircraft which do show a blue light are on the Sabena lines, and these alternate blue and white.

★ ★ ★

Flying cigarette over Yorkshire. Six Scarborough people, four men and two women, saw a flying saucer on Wednesday evening, March 13. Three of the men were fishing off the East Pier, and at 5.45 p.m. saw an object which looked, in the sky, the shape and size of a cigarette, and it shone like silver.

Mr. Jimmy Chrisp, of 37, Caymer Road, Eastfield, said that he was with Peter Scott and Eric Swallow, another man he did not know, and two women. They all watched the object for five or ten minutes. Mr. Chrisp said he had never seen anything like it before.

★ ★ ★

Report from amateur astronomer. Mr. Paul M. Cornick, of 205, Manor Road, Fishponds, Bristol, was observing Jupiter on Sunday, March 10, at about 7 p.m. He writes: "When I took my eye from the telescope, I noticed an extremely bright object that appeared to be due north of Jupiter. So bright was this object that I realised at once that it could not be a natural phenomena.

"I watched it for a few moments, thinking that it might possibly be some optical illusion, but far from it. It was moving!

"My first thought was to focus my telescope on the object, and it resolved itself into two lights—one red and the other white. (The latter being on the left-hand side.) Every so often a reddish flash danced from the red light to the white one.

"By this time, the phenomena was clearly visible to the naked eye, and I could easily see the occasional red flash as well as the lights. The course of the object was going to take it between the Pole Star and Ursa Major.

"The object was now almost directly overhead, and I listened intently for some sound, but none came. It seemed to float over like some ghostly shadow, and yet it conveyed the impression of power.

"Abruptly, as it passed the Pole Star, it faded and vanished from sight.

"It could not have been an aeroplane because of the absence of noise and the steady lights (they should flash) and they were the wrong colours. . . ."

UFOs MAN-MADE?
DO NOT BE TAKEN IN

says The Editor

HOW FAR HAVE terrestrial powers got towards developing a flying saucer? Have earth-made discs got beyond the blueprint and experimental stages?

Undoubtedly, every country on earth would like to possess the propulsion secrets of the saucers and the technology of their occupants.

There have been stories of crashed saucers and there is reason to believe that one, if not more, of these may have been "captured" by the United States authorities (see FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 2, No. 1).

A. V. Roe (Canada) Ltd. actually started to construct a flying saucer. They gave up the attempt after an expenditure of millions of pounds. Subsequently, the U.S.A. took over this project. However, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has good authority for stating that the project has once more been abandoned after the potential man-made saucer crashed on take-off.

Running parallel to this activity has been the enormous amount of gravity research that is being carried out in the States, notably by the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, New Jersey, the Roger Babson Gravity Research Institute of New Boston, New Hampshire, and the University of North Carolina, together with the work of numerous aircraft companies such as the Glenn L. Martin Co. of Baltimore. It is believed, too, that English aircraft companies such as English Electric and the Blackburn Aircraft Company are more than interested.

A significant pointer to the way things are heading is that aircraft design tends more towards saucer shaped and vertical take-off planes.

There are grounds for thinking that the authorities will announce sooner or later that flying saucers do exist and that they are man-made, or that alternatively they may announce that flying saucers are from outer space and possibly hostile.

However, do not be fooled! Do not allow the wool to be pulled over your eyes!

If the authorities should announce that the saucers are man-made, some of them by that time may be. *But do not forget that flying saucers have always been with us.*

It could be very inconvenient for world authorities to announce that saucers from outer space are visiting us.

Suppose the Space Visitors have come to tell us to stop nuclear activity, to stop fighting wars, and to live together harmoniously. In addition, suppose the visitors possess a technology far in advance of our own, and one which gave them a free source of motive power. If the governments were to acknowledge their existence and invite them to land, what would be the effect on business and the people when they realised that this free source of power was available?

If the space visitors were to land and their technology, so far superior in all directions, were to suddenly become available, what would be the effect on the earth's monetary system, national economies, stock exchanges (imagine the slump in oils, metals and other commodities which would now be greatly outmoded!), transport, industry, and on power politics. We must not overlook, too, the effect on the orthodox religions of the world and the whole structure of conventional thinking.

Yes, it might be very awkward for world authorities to announce the existence of flying saucers from outside this planet. Far better to tell the people they are all man-made. Then, if any strange discs are seen in the sky, the public will be reassured.

Suppose, too, that the space visitors do not wish to deliberately interfere with our own evolution. To do so might be to break universal laws. In that case, they might not make mass contact until the people were ready to receive them.

And, if the authorities will not announce their existence, the space people's only approach without breaking universal law to any great extent, would be by individual contacts, here and there, with simple selected people.

Therefore, if an announcement is made at any time that saucers are man-made and that it was these that we have been seeing all the time or, alternatively, are from outer space and possibly hostile, please remember that flying saucers have been in our skies since the dawn of history, and that they have never harmed us yet.

There are records of them in the ancient Hindu Vedas. (They were called Vimanas then.) They were known in Ancient Egypt. The red Indians of America tell of them. There are records of them all down the centuries to the present time.

However, to counter the man-made label it is sufficient to go back only in the living memories of many people still alive today.

Let us turn back our saucer scrapbook and take a look at the last part of the 19th century. A time that some of us remember and before the aeroplane was born.

Read then FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's regular new feature, *Scrapbook*, to reassure you that real flying saucers are not made on this planet and do indeed come from other worlds!

SCRAPBOOK

for 1880

January 23

Shining light seen in Aristarchus, on the Moon, by Trouvelot.

March 22

Report from Kattenau, Germany. At about half an hour before sunrise "an enormous number of luminous bodies rose from the horizon, and passed in a horizontal direction from east to west."

This occurrence is described in *Nature,* Vol. 22, p. 64. "They shone with a remarkably brilliant light."

April 11

The monthly notices of the Royal Astronomical Society contains the following:

Mr. Swift, of Rochester, New York, observed an object in the constellation Ursa Major (Big Dipper) in RA 11^h 28^m and Declination 68°. He supposed it to be a faint comet. However, no motion was detected in one hour. It was not a nebula for it could not be found again after a period of bad weather.

May

This event which took place in May, 1880, is described in a letter published in *Knowledge,* December 28, 1883. "Seeing so many meteorological phenomena in your excellent paper, *Knowledge,* I am tempted to ask for an explanation of the following, which I saw when on board the British India Company's steamer *Patna,* while on a voyage up the Persian Gulf. In May, 1880, on a dark night, about 11.30 p.m., there suddenly appeared on each side of the ship an enormous luminous wheel, whirling around, the spokes of which seemed to brush the ship along. The spokes would be 200 or 300 yards long, and resembled the birch rods of the dames' schools. Each wheel contained about sixteen spokes, and, although the wheels must have been some 500 or 600 yards in diameter, the spokes could be distinctly seen all the way round. The phosphorescent gleam seemed to glide along flat on the surface of the sea, no light being visible in the air above the water. The appearance of the spokes could be almost exactly represented by standing in a boat and flashing a bull's eye lantern horizontally along the surface of the water, round and round. I may mention that the phenomena was also seen by Captain Avern, of the *Patna,* and Mr. Manning, third officer.—"Lee Fore Brace."

P.S.—The wheels advanced along with the ship for about twenty minutes.—L. F. B.

(Subsequently there was some correspondence on the matter in *Knowledge,* and it transpired that the writer's real name was Mr. J. W. Robertson.—Ed.)

July 28

The *Louisville Courier-Journal,* July 29 and August 6, carried accounts of an unknown object that had been seen travelling in the sky, in several places, especially in St. Louis and Louisville. For example, on July 28, between 6 and 7 p.m., an object which moved in various directions, ascending and descending, seemingly under control, was seen by people in Louisville, U.S.A. When darkness came it disappeared.

Later, reports were received of an object seen in the sky at Madisonville, Kentucky. "It was something with a ball at each end." "It sometimes appeared in a circular form, and then changed into an oval. It passed out of sight, moving south." (How familiar and similar this description sounds to those of 1957!—Ed.)

July 30

St. Petersburg, Russia. Large circular luminous vessel followed by two smaller ones moving nimbly along a ravine. Visible for three minutes. Disappeared silently.

August 20

Brilliant white-gold cigar with pointed ends observed by M. Treul, of the French Academy. A smaller object is later seen to leave the parent craft, creating a trail of sparks in its weight.

November 30

Signor Ricco, of the Observatory of Palermo, was watching the sun at 8.30 a.m. in the morning when he saw, slowly crossing its disc, bodies in two long, parallel lines, and a shorter parallel line. (*L'Astronomie,* 1887-66.)

FLYING INTO SPACE

by

Dr. T. LOBSANG RAMPA

author of "The Third Eye"

Our contributor's first article for "Flying Saucer Review" in the last issue created tremendous interest. In this further article, Dr. Rampa describes an actual journey into space in a flying saucer.

THE VIVID PURPLE of the afternoon sky was suddenly cut by a snow-white line as if a finger of a god had swept aside the dark to show the light beneath. The glittering sliver at the head of the growing line sped across the sky almost too fast for the eye to follow. A sudden flash of light, and the sliver was gone, heading for the blackness of space.

We lamas lay upon our backs upon the soft green sward of the hidden valley some twenty-five thousand feet above the level of the sea. Higher still towered the jagged peaks which surrounded this warm and pleasant land and protected it from the bitter cold beyond. Tibet, more than eight times larger than the British Isles, had many mysteries, but none so strange as this, a valley of tropical splendour amid the sub-arctic temperatures without. A valley with a hidden city dating back to the time of the Flood, and, stranger still, where the Gods of the Sky had a base.

For centuries past telepathic lamas of high degree had been in communication with these Gods, and had learnt much from them. Now we, highly favoured men, were meeting them.

We lay upon our backs, thinking of the wonders we had seen. To our right, in an immense clearing, stood strange machines, machines which would be strange even to the highly mechanised world beyond our land. Men of other worlds than Earth walked about, some moving with lithe grace, breathing the air we breathed, and others stumbling a little in cumbrous clothing which, transparent, covered even their heads, and allowed them to breathe a different atmosphere.

For some hours we had lain thus, watching, marvelling, and following by telepathy the purpose of these activities. Our close concentration was suddenly shattered by a deep humming which came from just above us. Turning our heads, we saw a spinning disc approaching. As it passed over us we were flattened to the earth as if by a very strong wind, as if our weight had surprisingly doubled on the instant. Then it was over, and we raised up, resting upon an elbow to watch the landing of the machine.

It resembled two very shallow Tibetan bowls placed edge to edge, one resting upon the other, and through the centre of both was a transparent dome, or perhaps translucent would be a better description, because, while it was obviously transparent, we could not see clearly into it. Now the whole machine was rotating about the dome, and making a "swish-swish-swish" noise, reminding us of Prayer Flags fluttering in a stronge breeze. The deep humming had stopped as the machine hovered above what was quite obviously a landing ground. Gradually the machine sank, lower and lower, until it was obscured from our view by a much larger tubular vessel. From a nearby building a pear-shaped vehicle sped to the newly-arrived machine. Some minutes later it came into view again, going in the opposite direction, and returning to the building.

Our intent watching was interrupted by a man who came towards us and said: "Come now, my brothers, for we have much to show you." We rose to our feet, and once again we felt ashamed of our lack of stature; the Lama Mingyar Dondup was six feet tall, and we were all within three inches of that, but this man was twice as tall as Mingyar Dondup! I felt as if I were a seven-year-old about to enter a lamasery for the first time. The Tall One had apparently guessed my thoughts, or read them telepathically, for he said: "It is not the size of the body which matters, my brother, but the size of the aura, and the soul within. Here we have people ranging from those smaller than you to taller than I."

He led us across the green, moss-covered earth to the stretch which we had seen before. This was as hard as rock, smooth, without mark or blemish, yet it did not jar our feet as we walked across it as rock did. I looked about me in fascination, wondering at all the strange alien activities going on around us. The Tall One was

evidently a man of much importance; all those working nearby touched their heart to him as he passed—a greeting which we in our ignorance thought was our eastern method. We felt very self-conscious in our shabby robes, torn and threadbare through the hard journey from Lhasa.

As we walked, the Tall One amplified the remarks of the day before, telling us that Earth was a colony, a colony which was afflicted with a dread disease which made most of the inhabitants behave like mad dogs. For centuries the Earth had been observed so that at the right time people could be helped. That time was near. Certain of us, of Tibet, were more developed telepathically and esoterically, so we were being given special information and special experiences. "Now," he said, "we are going to show you your world from beyond its atmosphere. For this it will be better if you are in a craft manned by those of your own stature."

Inside The Ship

We were standing before a vessel of tubular shape, some three hundred and fifty feet long by about sixty feet wide. A broad platform led from the ground to the interior. As we approached a man of medium height, but very broad, came down to meet us. He touched his heart to the Tall One, and for a long moment they looked at each other while a message passed between them. Then the Broad One turned to us and beckoned for us to follow him. We, following the example of my Guide, the Lama Mingyar Dondup, turned first to the Tall One, touching our right hand to our heart before bowing and turning away to follow the Broad One.

The unknown is always fearsome. My own heartbeat increased in tempo as we walked up the sloping ramp, paused a moment, and entered that alien doorway. Inside was a long corridor, pale restful green in colour, and the walls appeared to be luminous. The light was uniform, and there were no shadows. The Broad One led us along the corridor for several yards, then, stopping, he raised his hands and a portion of the wall slid aside to reveal a pleasant room one side and the floor of which appeared to be so transparent that we were almost afraid to enter. "Have no fear," he said, "the floor is very solid and will bear you safely. What you actually see is a special screen which shows all outside. There are no windows here." We gaped, and entered hesitatingly; it was as if we were walking on nothing, and I certainly had the impression that I would fall through to the ground.

The Broad One faced a wall and seemed to become remote from us as if he were deep in thought for a time. I stood idly gazing through what I had thought was a transparent floor, but now knew to be a special screen. I watched other vessels nearby, and people working on them. Suddenly my knees felt weak with terror. Things were moving farther away; the ground was dropping beneath us, and I expected us to fall as well but there was no sign, no sensation of any motion.

The Broad One came out of his seeming reverie and spoke. "We are going to take you out of the earth," he said. "We are going to show you your earth from afar." I replied, "But we are not moving. If we were we would feel something. When I swung at the end of a rope, or when I flew in a kite I certainly felt. But here there is no sensation." The Broad One replied, "No there is no sensation, but we manœuvre at speeds beyond the ability of any flesh and blood to withstand, and we have special devices which automatically neutralise the effect of sudden turns or of too high-speed stops. You will feel nothing whatever in this ship, nor is there anything for you to worry about. We have long ago mastered the science of gravity. Later you shall see through this ship, but first—" He gestured with his hands towards the screens. We looked.

No Sensation of Motion

Far beneath us the rugged land that was Tibet was sinking. The mighty mountains, some towering higher than the much-vaunted Everest, were becoming flattened by the distance, becoming just pimples on a plain surface. We rose higher and higher until at last we could see our Happy River (as we Tibetans call it) swelling out into the mighty sacred river of India, out into the ocean which we had not seen before. We saw the outline of the coast and could easily distinguish the Bay of Bengal, and see far into China. We could even see the Great Wall of China as a thin crack across the ground.

The sun seemed to be below us, huge, swollen by the refraction of the air, glowing red like the open mouth of a lamasery furnace.

Still there was no motion, no impression of anything. We stood and watched, and thought how utterly remote was all this from our normal life upon the arid earth.

The Broad One gestured to a wall. He touched something and bench-like seats sprang from the previously smooth surface. "Sit down," he said. "We can see more comfortably sitting." We sat,

rather gingerly and rather embarrassed, because as we sat down we seemed to sink into something which gripped our shrinking forms through our thin robes. "Form-fitting seats," said the Broad One. "Very comfortable. They prevent you from slipping off yet they yield to every movement." Form-fitting, indeed, thought I. Certainly I am not used to being held in this manner. Still, I suppose I shall get used to it. Now safely seated, I gazed again at the screens and held my breath in sheer amazement. I had been taught that the earth was flat, now I knew better because I could see myself that the earth was a round globe like the ball with which I used to play. Here we were, far up above the earth, going higher and higher, until at last we were completely free of the atmosphere. The earth turned slowly beneath us, a huge globe largely covered by the grey-green of the oceans. The land masses appeared insignificant, with splotches of green and russet. Large areas of it were covered with white fleecy clouds obscuring much of the surface. Through gaps we could see the outline of Continents and islands. We could see inland lakes, but of cities there was no sign. From our height there was no indication whatever that there was life upon Earth.

View of the Universe

Surrounding the earth was a faint bluish haze, fairly dense close in, but fading out altogether after a few miles. The earth rolled on, turning lazily like a hawk wheeling slowly in the sky. The Broad One said, "You are intent upon Earth, yet the whole of your Universe is before you. Is it not worth a glance?" It brought us to life with a start, and we looked up. About us was utter blackness interrupted with startlingly vivid points of light. Distant planets appeared sharply round and of many different hues, while on those nearer we could distinguish features of their surface. So that we could gaze upon the sun the Broad One caused a dark shield to cover part of the screen. We saw the sun huge and clear, and the sight struck us with terror because we thought it was on fire. Vast tongues of flame leapt from its circumference, while its surface presented itself to us as a writhing mass, freely marked with dark blobs.

"We have a base on what you call the Moon," said the Broad One. "The Moon always presents one side to the earth. Our base is on the other side and we are going there now." The filter was swung aside and we were able to gaze upon the blindingly brilliant face of the Moon, that airless world which still contains life deep beneath its surface. We approached it at a speed which was so fast as to be quite incomprehensible to us, but there was no sensation of speed.

"You have learned much about us," said the Broad One. "Yet upon earth people are taught that we do not exist. They have to be taught so because of the religious teaching that Man is made in the image of God, and the people of earth think that Man is the earth human. To admit the possibility of Man on other planets would be to prove the various religions wrong. Again, those who hold the power of life and death over nations dare not let it be known that there is an even greater power, for to do so would be to lessen their hold upon their enslaved people."

Propulsion

Later we were taken on a tour of the space ship and were introduced to the large crew. We felt very ignorant in their presence, but they did everything possible to answer our questions and set us at ease. The problem of propulsion interested me greatly, and I was given an answer in much detail. There were a number of methods used, ships for different purposes had the appropriate method of propulsion. That on which we were travelling had a form of magnetism which was repelling to Earth's magnetism. The electricity used on Earth, we were told, was most crude. That used elsewhere was a form of magnetism based on cosmic energy. The force was picked up from the cosmos by special collectors on the surface of the ship and conducted to the "engine room." Here it was fed through induction coils to the two halves of the ship. The half facing Earth was strongly repelling to Earth, and the half facing the planet of destination, in this case the Moon, was strongly attractive to that planet.

On a planet the repelling force could be adjusted so that the machine could hover, rise or sink. The whole interior of a ship was lined with a network of conductors so that no matter what attitude a ship adopted the force of gravity was at all times that most suitable for the occupants. We were shown the remarkably simple device which automatically adjusted the gravitic force.

But there is no more space to go into greater detail. It is indeed a tragedy that Western peoples are so sceptical, for there is such a lot to tell, and it is a waste of time to even start when one KNOWS that one will be disbelieved. Flying saucers are real. VERY real.

UFO FLEETS OVER WASHINGTON, D.C.

by

Professor Charles A. Maney

WITHIN THE HISTORICAL record of UFO sightings in the United States, the month of July, 1952,* stands out prominently as representing the peak period for numbers of reported sightings. The United States Air Force issued a statement on July 31, 1952, to the effect that the largest number of sightings of any month since the saucers were first reported in 1947 came in the month of July, 1952, the total of 114 for the month being just three above the preceding June total. Although no similar statement of monthly totals has, to the writer's knowledge, been made since by Air Force officials, it would appear from close informal attention to published reports since that date that the size of the monthly frequency has not yet even approximated that peak frequency of almost five years ago.

For the period of 15 days from July 14 to July 29, 1952, the concentration of sightings seems to be significant in two respects: (1) UFOs appearing in groups or fleets, frequently in echelon formation and (2) unusual concentration of these UFO fleets over Washington, D.C., and vicinity, in the area surrounding the nation's capital.

It does not appear that any attempted explanation of this concentration has been made so far, but to the conscientious student of aerial phenomena these facts can hardly be dismissed as being non-significant. There have been other concentrations at other times and over other parts of the world, and it would be well for those students in other foreign countries who would be in a position to gather more complete data within their own national boundaries, to make known pertinent details of such occurrences. Through co-ordinated correlation of such world-wide happenings, progress could no doubt be made in the interpretation and understanding of UFO phenomena.

Dr. C. Alberts Perego,† a specialist in aeronautics, of Rome, Italy, has indicated that during the month of October, 1954, there were hundreds of observations of UFOs in his country. According to Dr. Perego, on November 6, 1954, something like 100 UFOs staged a spectacular performance over Rome in various echelon formations, including a Greek cross formed at an estimated altitude of from 8,000 to 9,000 metres high over the Vatican. Dr. Perego further indicates that during the months following he observed minor groups of UFOs on 31 different occasions.

One of the highlights of the recent board meeting of NICAP in Washington, D.C., was a programme which included a review by Captain William B. Nash, of Pan American Airlines, of his famous sighting‡ of a fleet of UFOs about 130 miles south of the nation's capital, near Newport News, Virginia, on the night of *July* 14, 1952, *at* 8.12 *p.m.*

The details of this well-recorded incident are well known. This is one of the classics in the history of ufology. The two observers, Captains

* M. K. Jessup in the *UFO Reporter,* supplement to his book *The Case For the UFO,* lists 18 separate reports of sightings in the state of Florida alone during the period from July 22 to July 30, 1952. He comments: "When the UFOs were plaguing Washington, D.C., in the summer of 1952, there was a veritable rash of UFO phenomena centred around Miami, Florida."

Michigan newspapers reported sightings at seven different localities in Michigan and three places in Indiana on the night of July 27, 1952.

† Dr. C. Alberts Perego, Via Ruggero Fauro 43, Rome. "I have seen 100 Flying Saucers in the sky of Rome on November 6, 1954"—A report to the Italian people.

‡ *True Magazine,* October, 1952.

Nash and Fortenberry, are experienced airline pilots and thus are competent and intelligent observers of aerial phenomena. They witnessed a remarkable display of aerial navigation by UFOs under the most favourable conditions of sighting. It will be recalled that these two men flying at an altitude of about 8,000 feet practically encountered a fleet of six large discs travelling in an echelon formation a few thousand feet below the DC-4 which they were piloting. The six discs, each about 100 feet in diameter, moving with a speed later calculated to be 8,000 miles an hour, performed a sudden reversal of direction, at the moment to be joined by two others coming from the direction opposite to which the six were originally travelling.

The calculated acceleration of at least 1,000 G would have produced forces that in accordance with known physical laws would have been a hundred times greater than the human body could withstand. Shortly after, following this incident, several sightings of *fleets* of UFOs were reported in the United States, the most spectacular of which were observed both by radar and visually over the nation's capital.

There is given below a chronological listing of sightings of *fleets* of UFOs which, of course, does not include the numerous reports of sightings of single objects. The list is not considered complete but does represent a compilation from the various sources available to the writer.

July 16, 1952, at 9.35 a.m. In Salem, Massachusetts, Coast Guard Photographer Shell Alpert glanced out of the window and saw four bright lights shimmering in the morning sunshine. Startled by what he observed, he watched them wavering for a few seconds and then dim down by the time he was able to focus a camera. Calling his companion, Thomas Flaherty, to verify what he was seeing, he noted that the lights were again burning brightly and he snapped what later turned out to be one of the important photos of UFOs, four unknown objects flying in "V" formation. An instant later there was a momentary flash and the lights disappeared.

July 17, 1952, at 3.00 a.m. Captain Paul L. Carpenter, an American Air Lines Captain for 24 years, flying a DC-6 on a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to Chicago, when near the city of Denver, Colorado, sighted four round lighted objects about 100 miles from his plane. He estimated that these objects were speeding at about 3,000 miles per hour. First Officer George Fell and Flight Engineer Lee Quilici also saw the objects.

July 17, 1952. Within hours of the Denver sighting, hundreds of residents of Veronica, Argentina, watched six discs manœuvring and circling in the sky.

July 18, 1952. Radio broadcaster Frank Edwards reported that on the morning of July 18, seven orange-coloured flying saucers flashed over Arlington, Virginia, in the vicinity of the nation's capital, in single file. Mr. Edwards observed, referring to the Nash and Fortenberry incident, that this was the second time in one week that a group of UFOs was observed in this area.

July 18, 1952. On the night of July 18 a "V" formation of five flying saucers was observed over the New York City area. The witnesses were Mrs. Josephine Hetzel, housewife, and Frank Gondar, toy operator. Gondar's small son saw them, too. Mrs. Hetzel reported: "I almost fainted when I looked up at the sky and saw what looked to me like five large dinner plates flying through the sky. They came from the direction of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and appeared to be headed for Manhattan. They were up high and had a silvery glow and were silent. They were in formation. The red glow from the rims was outstanding. They were flying as fast as jet planes."

July 18, 1952. On the night of July 18, airmen at Patrick Air Force Base, in Florida, observed four strange discs circling near the field. Shortly after they turned away a fifth saucer came out of the west. Angling in over the base, it made a 180 degree turn, like a plane in a traffic pattern. Then, accelerating at terrific speed, it raced back to the west and vanished.

July 20, 1952, at 12.40 a.m. Shortly after midnight, Saturday, July 19, in the radar room of the Air Traffic Control at Washington National Airport, eight traffic experts headed by Senior Controller Harry G. Barnes observed seven sharp blips of UFOs appear suddenly on the radar screen. When first observed, the scope indicated that the objects were in an area nine miles in diameter about 15 miles south of Washington. Unknown objects were observed visually and by radar over the Washington area until dawn. During the first hour the objects were observed over all sectors of the radar screen which covers an area around Washington some 70 miles in diameter. This meant that they had been over the restricted areas of Washington, including the White House and the capitol.

The speed of the objects appeared to be 100 to 130 miles an hour. Their movements seemed

to be at random. At one time towards daybreak 10 objects were counted over Andrews field just outside Washington. Most of the time eight were visible. Radar operator Barnes reported: " I can safely deduce that they performed gyrations which no known aircraft could perform. By this I mean that our scope showed that they made right-angle turns and complete reversals in flight. Nor in my opinion could any natural phenomena such as shooting stars, electrical disturbances, or clouds, account for these spots on our radar."

July 26 and 27, 1952. The Civil Aeronautics Administration Control Center, located across the Potomac River from Washington, first picked up mysterious objects on its radar screens at 8.08 p.m., Saturday, July 26. In the next four hours before the objects disappeared the C.A.A. reported as many as 12 of the unidentified blips appearing on the radarscope at the same time. Glowing white lights were spotted visually by Air Force and commercial pilots, and by radar. Radar continued to show unidentified objects through the night until 6 a.m. the next morning (Sunday, July 27).

July 27, 1952, at 10.30 a.m. A. E. Gutteridge, of Coconut Grove, in the southern part of Miami, Florida, saw five " steam " coloured objects flying in formation over South Miami.

July 27, 1952, at 6.35 p.m. Eight men including an ex-navy pilot observed what appeared to be a large silvery ship flying at terrific speed over Manhattan Beach in California. Directly over Manhattan Beach the ship turned south. Then, to the group's amazement, it separated into *seven* round objects. Swiftly three of the discs took up a " V " formation, the others following in pairs, flying abreast. " It appeared as if a stack of coins had smoothly separated," the pilot told an intelligence officer. " The entire operation was very gracefully executed. The turns, too, were very smooth." After circling for a few minutes, the formation took up a north-north-east heading and rapidly went out of sight.

July 27, 1952, at 10.15 p.m. Mrs. R. D. Davis, Battle Creek, Michigan, housewife, said she saw 14 very bright objects, blurred at the edges, about 10.15 p.m. Harrison Howes, an accountant living across the street from her, came out of the house in time to see one of the objects. He said it looked like a giant bulb.

July 27, 1952. Radio broadcast by Frank Edwards over CKLW on July 28: " Last night, Air Force jets chased a flight of flying saucers near Mount Vernon, Virginia, over the home of Major Keyhoe."

July 29, 1952. Radio broadcast of Frank Edwards over CKLW on July 29: " A few minutes past 1.00 a.m. this morning, unidentified objects were picked up on the radar screens in Washington, D.C. Eight and sometimes 12 UFOs were in view on the radar screens at the same time and were in view for almost three hours. They operated in a 10-mile arc between the National Airport and the Military Base at Andrews Field.

August 5, 1952. Radio broadcast of Frank Edwards over CKLW on August 6: " Scores of flying saucers were over the city of Washington, D.C., last night, going back and forth. They were picked up on radar." Fleets of from 2 to 10 were observed late at night on August 5, and in the early morning of August 6.

In summing up on the data of the above list of chronological events, it is noted that between the dates of July 14 and July 20 several fleets of UFOs were observed in the United States. On three different dates within this interval they were observed over the area of the nation's capital, on July 14, July 18 and July 20, being especially conspicuous on July 20.

Then again, a few days later, the sightings of fleets of these objects seemed to concentrate about the nation's capital, appearing for the fourth time over this area. On the night of July 26 and the early morning of July 27, exactly one week from the prolonged performance of July 20, UFOs put on a 10-hour display of gyrations over Washington.

Appearing for the fifth time over the area, according to the report of Frank Edwards, radio broadcaster, Air Force jets chased the fleet. As has ever been the case in such pursuits, the jets could not begin to get near the objects, so completely are jet planes out-manœuvred by them.

Again on the night of July 28, for the sixth time, UFOs appeared over the capital. On the morning of July 29 they were in view for almost three hours.

Ten days later scores of UFOs again were observed over the Washington area, making the seventh appearance in the space of 22 days. On three of these seven occasions, the fleets of UFOs performed gyrations for hours at a time.

Nothing like this series of occurrences has happened before or since in the skies over the United States of America. Moreover, these remarkable happenings were especially concentrated over the nation's capital. The question yet to be answered is " What does it all mean?"

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

by Derek D. Dempster

Our contributor's eagerly-awaited book, "The Inhabited Universe," written in collaboration with Kenneth Gatland is being published this June.

ALL OVER THE WORLD scientists are preparing the most intensive attack ever made on the secrets of nature, and for 18 months, from the beginning of July, they will gather facts about our planet, its immediate surroundings and the mysterious and unseen forces that influence our lives.

Besides being the greatest scientific effort in history, International Geophysical Year will be a first-class experiment in international co-operation with 56 countries taking part. And for the 18 months they are seeking to crack the problems that have baffled man for centuries, politics, ideologies and dogmas will go by the board.

The whole purpose of concentrating geophysical studies into a single period is quite simply to permit simultaneous observations all over the world because there is no other way scientists can study the total impact of a natural phenomenon in all its regions.

Of all the projects to be launched, the programme that has captured the imagination most vividly is the artificial satellite programme, quite simply because small spheres that will gird the earth will be probing into realms hitherto unexplored.

A great deal of international prestige is caught up with the impending dispatch into space of the first artificial satellites, the Soviet Union and the United States being the two contestants in this race to display technical superiority.

Although they have revealed almost no information about their intended satellite programme, the Soviets seem confident that they will be able to launch an aluminium sphere about 22 inches in diameter, 300 to 400 miles into space some weeks or even months before the United States launch theirs.

In the meantime the Americans are planning a second trial launching of their Vanguard multi-stage rocket which is to be used to push the satellites into their orbits. By the time this appears in print, the test may already have been carried out.

Unfortunately, neither power is interested in sending their spheres rushing around the world at 18,000 miles an hour for purely innocent purposes, and while pure scientists may gather much valuable information, military scientists and engineers will be obtaining a good deal of data applicable to the development of the Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile.

Perhaps the most difficult problem facing the latter at the moment in the development of long-range weapons is that of persuading them to re-enter the atmosphere from outer space without burning themselves out through air friction, like a meteorite.

For the pure scientist the satellites will tell them many things they have been prevented from knowing by the deep ocean of air that surrounds our planet. There is a lot to be learnt about cosmic radiation, the density of the upper atmosphere and a host of other things too numerous to list here. In fact, earth-bound man will be taking his first look at the secrets of the universe.

Nothing like the launching of satellites into space has ever been attempted before, and even when the programme was announced few people knew exactly how they were going to go about the job.

By the time I.G.Y. comes to an end no less than 12 American spheres will have been launched. There may be many failures, comparatively speaking, as no rocket ever fired has come near to the speed and accuracy necessary to putting a satellite into orbit. But according to the experts in the know, more than half should prove successful.

In order to maintain flight—if you can call it flight—around the world, the spheres will have to travel at almost exactly 18,000 miles an hour. If they go slower than that, they will fall and burn up as they hit the atmosphere below them; if they go faster, they are likely to shoot off into space.

At the correct speed, however, they should make an orbit of the earth every 90 minutes, varying their altitude between 200 and 1,500 miles. Despite the fact that these small spheres weigh only 21.5 lb., 11 tons of rocket and fuel will be needed to get them on their way.

Apart from the military considerations, the experiment will, in addition to providing the pure scientist with answers about the universe he has been seeking for so long, unfold the pattern space travellers will have to follow in their attempts to reach the moon and the planets in our Solar System. Whether they will be able to follow the plans they have already made remains to be seen. In any case, the jump we are about to make is a big one indeed, and worth following very closely.

Antartic Probe

Although much of the glamour in the International Geophysical Year centres on the satellite programme, scientifically, the less spectacular exploits will have an even greater importance. Their significance comes largely from the geographical extent and synchronisation of the activities which international co-operation has made possible. Even the smallest nation can play an important part in this, the very nucleus of I.G.Y.

Right now, eleven countries are preparing to probe into the world's last great storehouse of mysteries—the Antarctic Continent. They are Britain, Australia, New Zealand, the United States, France, Argentina, Norway, Japan, Chile, and Russia. And so far, all have bases in the course of preparation on the frozen Continent which covers an area twice that of the United States, more than half of which is buried under thousands of feet of ice and snow.

Until this year no one has ever lived through a winter in its interior where strange magnetic forces create weird electrical storms and where the temperature falls to almost 100 degrees below zero. By next Christmas, however, many will be the men who have experienced its peculiarities, whims, treachery and beauty.

So far there has been no way of estimating the riches that lie beneath the ice cap. But scientists are convinced it is wealthy—in fact, they have already detected coal. And when it comes to measuring the thickness of the ice, they can only guess. It has been measured to depths of something like 10,000 feet, and in some places it is certainly deeper. Whatever the figures, this we do know: Antarctica's glaciers make up about 85 per cent. of the world's ice, which if melted would release between two million and five million cubic miles of water, or enough to raise the ocean levels from 50 to 175 feet.

Quite apart from probing the depth of the ice and the mineral wealth of the Southern Continent, the scientists "camping" there will be making a particular study of the polar atmosphere with rockets, balloons and all the equipment modern science is capable of putting at their disposal.

Fruits of Research

From these studies they hope to be able to provide more accurate weather forecasting in the future, and even means of coping with the magnetic storms that play such havoc with our radio communications.

Both North and South Poles are gigantic weather factories. They pass enormous quantities of cold air into the air currents that circle the globe, causing changes in temperature here, there and everywhere.

Because they are only slightly understood, no one can predict the movement of these cold air masses with any accuracy; that is why research at the top and bottom of the world is taking such an important place in I.G.Y. In addition, this research will help to explain and map those elusive jet streams which airline pilots find so useful when they are blowing in the direction they are travelling, for they can add as much as 150 miles an hour to the speed of their aircraft. Some jet streams have been found to exceed 300 miles an hour.

Another thing the scientists will be studying is why cosmic radiation is more powerful at the magnetic poles than elsewhere, and why the Aurora Borealis affect radio communications so severely.

What fruits International Geophysical Year will bring forth no one is certain yet; nor do we know where our discoveries will lead.

As we see them now, they may point the way to space travel, ways of controlling the weather,

that is to say, distributing the world's rainfall more fairly to give the parched lands the chance they have been waiting for to produce more food and provide added living space for the over-populated countries.

Of some results we are certain, however; the studies of the polar regions and the tropics, the oceans and the atmosphere are bound to bring better long-range weather forecasting with them. And the knowledge we acquire about the natural electrical and magnetic forces at work around us, improved communications and maybe an insight into the machinations of gravity.

Finally, there is the question of radioactive waste. Nuclear power plants are already springing up to provide many parts of the world with electrical power. The deadly by-products must be disposed of where they can do no harm. Will I.G.Y. provide the answer? In all probability, Yes.

Much of what we learn in the next 18 months will be of immediate benefit to our civilisation. Much will not—but that which we cannot apply to ourselves will help future generations: to reach the moon, the planets, or even the stars.

Published in June

The Inhabited Universe

Kenneth W. Gatland and Derek D. Dempster

THROUGHOUT THE AGES man has sought to answer the riddle of life. Today, the biologist will tell you of its freak beginnings in the primordial soup of organic compounds millions of years ago; the physicist, that so-called "non-living matter" and "living matter" are indistinguishable in the world of the atom and that all matter has its basis in energy, while the theologian's view is that man was divinely created and can never be regarded as the product of the blind forces of the universe.

Taking the reader step by step from the very creation of the galaxies with their myriads of suns and planets to man, his beliefs and his dilemmas, *Kenneth Gatland* and *Derek Dempster* tie up the ends that have lain loose for years to show that life is the essence of the universe.

A book which casts its net so wide and deep is one of significance and importance not only to the physicist, the biologist, the philosopher and the theologian, but to those who seek a better understanding and grasp of the meaning of existence. Such a book is . . .

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UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

No. 6 . . . Is 1957, As Bender said, the Year?

MOST READERS of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW will have heard of the dissolution of the International Flying Saucer Bureau of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A., in 1953. This incident was covered extensively in Gray Barker's book, *They Knew Too Much About Flying Saucers*.

Al Bender, the head of the I.F.S.B. is alleged to have been visited by three men in black suits and to have been frightened into silence, because he had hit upon the answer to the saucer mystery.

However, after the closure of his organisation, Bender was asked by his friends in 1953 whether the Government knew about saucers. He replied: "They have known what they are for two years."

He was also asked whether they would tell the people what they were. Bender replied: "It has got to a point where they will have to."

Finally, "When will the Government tell the people about the saucers?"

Bender replied: "If not within five months from now, not for about four years."

That brings us to 1957! And to the International Geophysical Year. The year in which 30 or more countries are taking part in what is known as Project Vanguard—the launching of those 20-inch globes into outer space.

The News Director of WSMB, New Orleans, Mr. Ben Shirley, broadcast a sensational news report at noon on August 3, 1956, in which he said: ". . . WSMB has been told by some of the highest ranking Government officials in this country that the Air Force, in spite of claims to the contrary, is vitally concerned about flying saucers.

"Next year, when those earth satellites are shot out beyond the earth's atmosphere, at least two, and possibly more of them, will be equipped with special electronic instruments which will be used to study flying saucers when they are observed.

"Top scientists are convinced, even though no public announcement has been made, that the earth is under constant surveillance by these vessels from outer space, and it is for this reason that at least two of those multi-million dollar earth satellites will be especially equipped to study the so-called saucers."

It is very significant that Bender should have named 1957 and that it should turn out to be the Geophysical Year. It is known that Clyde Tombaugh, the famous astronomer and discoverer of the planet Pluto, has been conducting a search for "small earth satellites" in close proximity to our planet. Is this a cover-up for what he was really looking for on U.S. Government instructions?

In the Jan.-Feb. issue this year, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW posed the question, is a big build-up now in motion paving the way for an official announcement that flying saucers are coming from outer space? And, in support of this suggestion it was stated that several semi-official steps had already been taken recently to prepare the public, (1) The first serious book to be written by anyone who had been connected with the official investigation into saucers was published last year, *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*, by Edward J. Ruppelt, former Head of the U.S. Air Force Project Blue Book. (2) 1956 also saw the presentation to a world-wide public of the 90-minute documentary film, UFO. This had two actual short colour films of UFOs included in the main picture, that had been kept "under wraps" by the Pentagon up to that time. U.S. Air Force personnel also took part in the film.

Are all these recent events—the Ben Shirley broadcast, the Ruppelt book, the UFO film—just coincidences, or are they indicative of a coming announcement by the authorities that flying saucers from outer space are real? An announcement in 1957, as Bender foretold!

There is, though, a disturbing trend which should be watched carefully.

How did Bender know in 1953 that we should be told about saucers in 1957? Remember, he is alleged to have been put wise by the three men in black (possibly from some terrestrial agency) on this point.

It could be that contact has been made in some form with the authorities and that the space visitors stated they would return in large numbers about now?

Whether contact by the space people has been made at top level is debatable; but it is possible for many reasons that world authority might not welcome a sudden influx of visitors from outer space. (See article on page 8 in this issue.—ED.)

Why have UFOs been fired at in the past? (See Ruppelt book.) Why are the satellites and astronomers being used to keep a skywatch?

All this lends credence to the possibility that the authorities may shortly announce that saucers exist and that they consider them hostile.

However, let us remember that flying saucers have been seen in our skies ever since the dawn of history and, with their advanced technology, could have wiped us out aeons ago if they had wanted to do so. They have never harmed us yet.

SECOND STEP TO ANTI-GRAVITY

by

Dr. Bernard E. Finch

M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.C.H. (Lond.)

CONSIDER A RIGID body as a swarm of particles held in a rigid configuration by an imponderable frame. The total force on any particle at any instant is built up of two classes, the first force, an internal force, is due to gravitational attraction of particles of the body on one another. This gravitational force existing between the particles is negligible. The second force is external due to forces acting on the particles from agents outside, i.e. a gravity field. Now, the internal forces form a system in equilibrium, the external force is a gravity field and acts on every particle equally.

According to Einstein, the phenomenon of gravity is merely the effect of curvature of the four-dimensional Space Time Universe, and that all material objects move along geodesics filling the curvature produced by the presence of a large mass of particles. Now, it was shown that mass is synonymous with gravity down to the ultimate particle of the atom, each elementary particle representing a small area of tension or warping in space, accompanied by a positive or negative charge or no charge at all. The mere fact of this point of tension, or bending, results in an elementary particle accompanied by its small local gravity field. The sum mass of these small local gravity fields results in the total gravity pull of large numbers of particles as in a massive body such as the earth.

Our contributor's article, "First Step to Anti-Gravity," was published in the last issue. In this current article, Dr. Finch takes his hypothesis a step further.

When elementary particles move in space they move either as a "Standing Wave" and retain their identity, charge, and local gravity field, or change to an electro-magnetic wave, when they lose their identity and charge but retain their gravity field; the particle may thus become a wave and vice versa.

The problem of anti-gravity thus resolves itself into

(1) reduction of the mass of a particle without loss of its character, and

(2) reduction of gravity field associated with the particle.

In a previous article it was shown how the mass of a particle could be reduced by a type of controlled Beta (β) decay, with discharge of electron and neutrino in opposite directions, with resultant change in inertia and consequent tendency for a body composed of a large number of these particles to move into a position of equilibrium in space.

In this hypothesis it is suggested that the conversion of matter into electro-magnetic waves results in a qualitative change in the associated local gravity field. This change, when associated with numerous particles, as in a rigid body, and directional against an existing gravity field, will tend to neutralise or interfere with this external gravity field.

Now, electro-magnetic waves are waves of tension in space and produce minute local gravity effects. The greater the frequency and shorter the wave, the greater the effect. Cosmic rays and gamma rays at the extreme end of the spectrum produce the maximum effect.

Recent experiments have shown that when a negative electron encounters a positive electron (positron) mutual annihilation of the two electrons takes place with the production of intense gamma rays from the point of encounter (annihilation radiation). Here we are witnessing the transformation of electrostatic energy of the free electron charges into the electro-magnetic of the radiant wave, but also, and this is important, the quality of the two static gravity fields associated with the electrons has now become a travelling wave accompanying the gamma rays. Here, then, is the key to another approach to anti-gravity. What is needed is a continuous supply of positive and negative electrons which unite to form a large number of gamma rays which could be

directional and would thus be associated with a directional quality change in the local gravity fields. Translated into practical terms the negative electrons could be obtained by Beta (β) decay of radio-active carbon $_6C^{14}$ (containing excess neutrons) into negative electrons and neutrinos, or from radio-active cobalt $_{27}Co^{60}$. The positive electrons (positrons) could be obtained by Beta (β) decay of $_6C^{11}$ into positrons and neutrons. The positrons could also be obtained by breakdown of protons to neutrons and neutrinos—as in a mixture of radium and berilium.

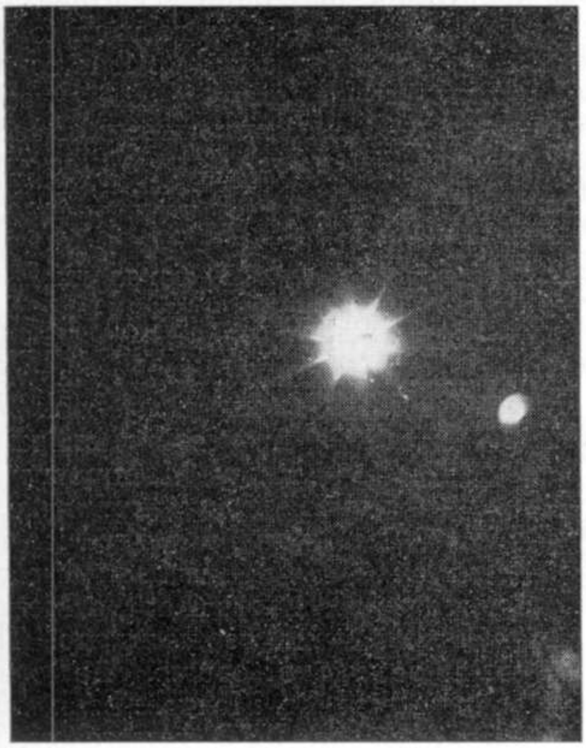
In association with electrostatic and magnetic fields, the direction of liberation of particles could be controlled and the inter-action of electron and positron could be induced to take place round the periphery of a flat disc, with massive liberation of gamma rays, radially, round the circumference, associated with the change in gravity field at the line of inter-action. Using a disc composed of concentric rings of radio-active carbons $_6C^{14}$ $_6C^{11}$ and radium, cobalt, and berilium in variable thicknesses, the emission of positive and negative electrons can be obtained. Using a strong central magnetic field and a peripheral field of opposite polarity, associated with an electrostatic field on the upper and lower surfaces of the disc, electrons and positrons can be made to move outwards radially and interact at the peripheral edge. Here, we get immediate annihilation of matter with formation of concentrated electro-magnetic waves and a change in the gravity field. This, accompanied by the reduction in inertia associated with the change, gives all the requirements for anti-gravity.

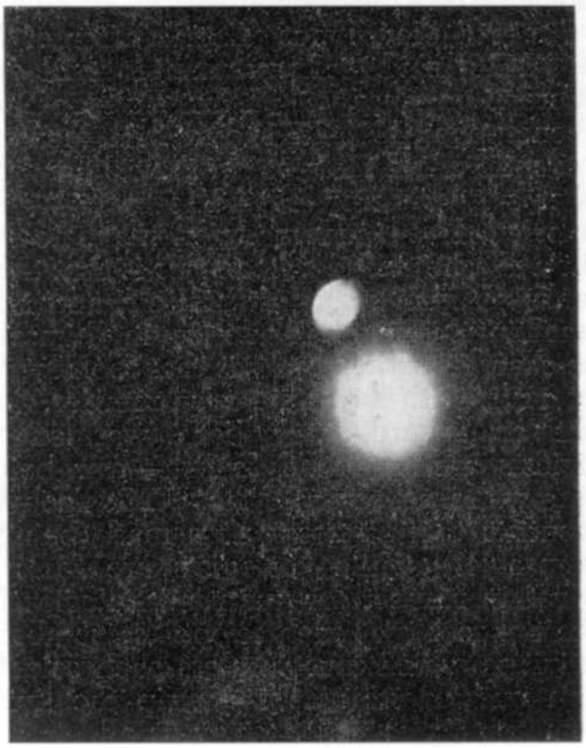
This hypothesis has been pieced together from fundamental facts as we know them and from observation of UFO activity.

The intense ionisation occurring at the periphery of the flying saucer and the phenomena associated with changes in the electro-magnetic spectrum with changes of frequency and colour changes all point to the production of intense radiation. This has been proved by detection of radioactivity associated with UFOs.

As this theory involves changes in the gravity field surrounding the disc, so every particle at the periphery will be involved, and the effect will fall off towards the centre of the disc. This will account for the disc's turning on edge when proceeding against gravity and its horizontal position when hovering and coasting. Intense radiation will occur with increase of space warping behind the disc when in rapid motion. This is verified by sightings and changes in the refractive index of the air due to intense gravitational field changes in the vicinity of the disc. These changes show as shimmering or haze effect.

UFOs PHOTOGRAPHED OVER GERMANY





THE DIMENSIONS AND THE DEMENTED

by

Arthur Constance

WE ARE ALL MAD. That is the one point upon which those who believe in the UFOs and those who scoff at them are in complete agreement. For we who regard the coming of the UFOs as our one hope if the world is to be saved from self-destruction cannot regard the expenditure of thousands of millions upon devilish weapons designed to destroy vast populations as anything else but madness (mutual madness, if you like—madness forced upon us as the lesser of two evils, if you like, but still madness), while if it is not obvious to you that conventional scientists and newspaper editors regard us as lunatics, then it is time you had your head examined.

Baptista Mantuanus (Latin writer of Mantua, 1448-1516) said, "Every man is mad, but in a different manner.' Nicholas Boileau-Despréaux (French poet, 1636-1711) said, "All men are fools, and spite of all their pains, they differ from each other only more or less." The truth is that fools suffer madmen and madmen make fools suffer. But a characteristic of madness is that the lunatic thinks all men mad but himself, and that he is benefiting humanity by destroying himself; while the characteristic of folly is that fools let madmen get away with anything, even murder. So we see that as regards war both warmongers and pacifists are mad and foolish—war being Bedlam; while as regards the UFOs, conventional scientists think investigators mad (being insane themselves), while ufologists are fools enough to retain respect for materialistic scientists despite the fact that such scientists are absorbed in activities which must (unless such scientists are soon put in strait-jackets) strip the living flesh from our bones and destroy us all.

The manner in which I express my own madness—or at least one of the ways—is in the collection of mountainous masses of magazines and news-clippings. Heaven alone knows what will happen to them all when I pass into another dimension—if I indulged in such speculation I should literally land in the loony-bin. I accept the fact that I am surrounded by between two and three million news-clippings and tens of thousands of magazines (segregated, more or less efficiently, from my 16,000 books, for I do not imitate Shaw, who kept his news-clippings in golf-bags) and just *use* them, ignoring future possibilities. Browsing among the clippings a few days ago I came across one from an old *Tatler* which seems very relevant to these articles, and my efforts to outline a new non-Euclidean geometry:

> Locke says the distinction between a madman and a fool is that a fool is he that from right principles makes a wrong conclusion; but a madman is one who draws a just inference from false principles. Thus the fool who cut off the fellow's head that lay asleep, and hid it, and then waited to see what he would say when he awoke and missed his headpiece, was in the right in the first thought, that a man would be surprised to find such an alteration in things since he fell asleep; but he was a little mistaken to imagine he could awake at all after his head was cut off.

Now I do not suggest that the ridicule sometimes experienced by students of ufology will ever result in any of us going to the guillotine. Whatever the future may hold regarding the coming of the UFOs and their relation to the possible destruction of mankind (either as the result of an appalling holocaust of a few weeks' duration, or through the slower process of accumulated radio-activity), I feel that we who have hope of deliverance, apart from humanity itself, are less likely to lose our heads.

Persecution of heretics today is so mild, as compared with that of olden times, that it is almost flattery. Yet even in its present milder form it persists. As for instance when a well-known literary journal "reviewing my book *The Inexplicable Sky* early this year, classified it under "Aeronautics" instead of "Astronomy" (I had used every work on astronomy of any note in recent years in writing it) and dismissed it with the scathing words: "The whole book displays that wilful ignorance of science that Dr. Menzel rightly attacked more than three years ago." The reviewer's prejudice was, of course, due to the fact that I had analysed Dr. Menzel's book, with its unscientific attack on UFO researchers, in

factual detail. My short, logical letter of protest against the "review" was ignored.

Other reviewers treated the book very differently.

But that sort of thing is happening all the time. As fast as facts are presented to the world's Press they are either given publication in ways designed to ridicule UFO researchers, or are relegated to oblivion. We carry on and do not lose our heads.

The manner in which most anti-UFO editors and scientists express their madness is that *they draw just inferences from false principles.* They do not feel their principles are false. They try to be scrupulously fair in their judgments. But their basic scientific principles *are* demonstrably false and out-of-date, for they judge accounts of UFO sightings—thousands and thousands of them, as they occur in all countries—*from the viewpoint of Newtonian and Euclidean physics, although these principles have been radically amended by Einstein and other pioneers of what may truly be called non-Euclidean and supra-Newtonian geometries.*

But—and please refer to my *Tatler* news-clipping again—if conventional editors and scientists are madmen, strictly in the sense indicated by Locke, then we UFO researchers are assuredly fools.

Wrong Conclusions

For in our UFO magazines, published in various countries, we continually surrender our own case to the sceptics by *making wrong conclusions from right principles.*

That our basic principles are *right*—principles universally endorsed by all UFO researchers, such as the belief that a *prima facie* case has been made for investigation, that a percentage of the sightings cannot be explained by conventional theories, etcetera—is obvious. We all agree that *something unusual and significant is happening* in the world's skies. But we are all more or less fools in the sense that we are very probably drawing wrong conclusions from the sightings, and from the principles we have adopted.

If I now part company from those ufologists who believe that the UFOs are material, as I again express my conviction that the visitants come from other dimensions (although they may use "landing-places" like Mars, Venus and the Moon for what I may perhaps best describe as "technical reasons" connected with their materialisations and dematerialisations), then I ask the indulgence of such investigators, believing in their sincerity even as I trust they will believe in mine.

I have said again and again, in effect, that we have accumulated enough sightings to convince anyone of the reality of the UFOs who is not blinder than a bat, deafer than a doorknob, and more stubborn than a bob-tailed mule. But, after a decade of Himalayan evidence we still lack explanations.

We ask ourselves, "Why have so few contacts been established?"—and we cannot agree an answer amongst ourselves. We cannot agree from whence they come. We cannot agree regarding their purpose in coming.

We are fools—all of us, though in varying degrees, depending on variations in our own blindness, stubbornness and mulishness—because *we continually make wrong conclusions from right principles, and from authenticated facts.* Now this sort of foolishness has been particularly evidenced by writers on fourth-dimensional problems. I believe that their foolishness—confined as it is, of course, to the limits of Locke's distinction between fools and madmen—is at the root of our own, as ufologists.

Biggest Fools

I now speak very frankly. I am convinced that the biggest fools among us (Locke's definition, please) are our materialists, who are still trying to explain the UFOs as resembling earth aircraft. Surely—I say to them, with all respect—there have been sufficient instances of "mat and demat," instantaneous change of direction in flight, changing of shape during observation by competent witnesses, and propulsion at speeds far beyond anything attainable by material planes, to justify the conclusion that a proportion of the UFOs, at least, come from other dimensions?

But *all* of us are fools in the sense of the Locke definition. I have said that I am entirely with Meade Layne and his school of thought regarding UFO explanations. This does not mean that either he or I are committed to belief in trance communications, holus-bolus. But it *does* mean that we are prepared to investigate any field of possible contact with the UFOs, *with an open mind, in search of evidence.* And I confess myself a fool, even as all investigators of sky-phenomena—right across the range from the most sincere materialists to the most sincere spiritualists—are fools, because neither I nor anyone else has yet seen the full implications of the probable existence of other dimensions.

We can examine any of the books so far written on the fourth dimension—any ultra-dimensional

books whatever that are available to us, and we shall find foolishness in each and every one of them, according to the Locke definition.

However brilliant, however profound, however logical, fourth-dimensional writers have this foolishness: *from right principles they make wrong conclusions.* There is an obvious explanation of this: all writers on the fourth dimension are still in this world of three dimensions. They make wrong conclusions because they are so appallingly handicapped—as I am handicapped in these articles. They are trying to translate from other-world "languages" into our own world-physics language, and they are trying to translate terms and conditions which are utterly and irreconcilably "unearthly." So utterly and irreconcilably "unphysical," in fact, that any approach to the truth regarding other dimensions must *necessarily* be expressed in language that must immediately label the writer as a gibbering lunatic.

But this truth must at once be appreciated: All pioneers in history, and particularly in scientific fields—all investigators who have dared to contradict the pontifical pronouncements of established opinion (while observing factual straws which indicated the way the wind of truth was blowing at the time) have been regarded as idiots with straws in their hair.

No Relation

All attempts to describe a four-dimensional world lying beyond, or interpenetrating, our own three-dimensional world must inevitably fail if they preserve any of the geometrical terms or forms of our own world. There is an excellent reason why they should fail. All geometrical shapes—and this applies even though we construct new ones, or apply Euclid's shapes to spherical surfaces, or find new "directions" within or extending from three-dimensional bodies, or revolve rods, planes or spheres so that they pass through two-dimensional planes, or three-dimensional forms, or what have you—*all* geometrical shapes of which the components are straight lines, curved lines, or even points, are merely distortions of three-dimensional space, *and have no relation whatsoever to a fourth-dimensional world.*

It is true that a being in a one-dimensional world (as conceived by Dr. Abbott in *Flatland,* and by other writers) could—theoretically—be taught two-dimensional geometry by showing him combinations of straight lines; and that a being living in a two-dimensional world could be taught three-dimensional geometry by manipulating lines, curves and plane surfaces to form solids.

From our three-dimensional viewpoint we can create fanciful figures in one-dimensional and two-dimensional "worlds," as Dr. Abbott did, *which can help us to understand the nature of our own three-dimensional world.* But the truth about all this imaginative speculation, based on points, lines, curves and three-dimensional figures, is that *it is all three-dimensional.* All that we are doing, in effect, is taking the components of our physical, time-space world and using them to build spatial figures, as a child might use the components of a meccano set.

A point, geometrically, is a position *in space.* A line is a direction *in space*—the joining of two positions. It is obviously two-dimensional, and the two dimensions are dimensions *in space.* A three-dimensional figure *must* use the components of a one-dimensional and two-dimensional "world"—for any solid may be analysed into planes and lines and points. But all these components—of all three "worlds"—are constructed from what we might term the "materials" of space. We build them in our imaginations, using such materials—points, lines, curves and planes, all of which may, of course, be reduced to *points.*

Misconception

We may amuse ourselves till the cows come home, constructing "four-dimensional" figures from such "materials," but whatever we achieve remains three-dimensional. The fallacy in all such four-dimensional juggling lies in the misconception that we can carry on to a fourth dimension in a kind of "build up" of geometrical terms and forms *which are essentially spatial.*

Take Hinton's book, *The Fourth Dimension,* to indicate what happens. It is all very ingenious. He piles analogy upon analogy, and gives numbers of illustrations of what occurs when we pass certain geometrical forms through others—rods, rings, spheres, wheels, and so on, through plane surfaces, and through solids.

He enables us to imagine a "four-dimensional wheel," by describing a three-dimensional wheel that moves transversely to a plane, so that the whole disc (a solid one without spokes) comes *at the same time* into contact with the plane. He says that it would then appear as a circular portion of plane matter completely enclosing another and smaller portion—the axle.

That is a typical experimental "proof" of the possibility of a fourth dimension. All such "proofs" retain spatial concepts. Many of them are dependent on an arbitrary abolition of time—

but they all need some of the "materials" of spatial geometry in the construction of their hypotheses. This applies to all books purporting to explain the fourth dimension.

Perhaps the most lucid of them all is *The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained,** edited by Professor H. P. Manning, of Brown University, U.S.A., and consisting of the best of 245 essays on the subject submitted to the *Scientific American* in 1909. The twenty-two published essays are praiseworthy attempts to explain the fourth dimension in three-dimensional language. But the net result of a clear understanding of them—and of all such attempts to construct a four-dimensional world with the geometrical components of our own—is *a series of conceptions of a skeleton world without substance.* Matter is not abolished, as it must necessarily be in a fourth dimension—*it is retained as a framework of lines.*

Bolyai, Lobatchewsky, Riemann, Zöllner (who believed man to be a two-dimensional being, comprehending his three-dimensional world by a purely intellectual process only) and many others, have manipulated hyperprisms, hypercones, hyperspheres and all kinds of other four-dimensional conceptions for their own purposes. But none of the hyper-geometricians who use components of Euclidean geometry can do more than create a conception of a skeleton world, with the stuffing knocked out of it.

Spatial Components

In my last article I suggested that a one-dimensional world arises from a no-dimensional one by the application of movement; and that transition from a one-dimensional world to a two-dimensional one is again accomplished by the addition of movement (lines moving outward from other lines, even as points move between fixed positions to form lines); while a two-dimensional world becomes a three-dimensional one by the movement of lines away from superficial planes.

But there we draw the line so far as drawing lines is concerned.

For all the components we have used to construct our plane figures and solids have been *spatial* components, implying the existence of physical "here to there" movements.

We must discard such spatial components, not merely from the drawing-table but *as they apply in our mental conceptions of our physical world, and our relationships with other humans,* if we are to obtain any conception of the nature of a fourth dimension. For to pass into a fourth dimension—actually (by astral projection, or at death) or imaginatively in an attempt to conceive it—means leaving our physical senses behind us also: not merely the lines drawn by a pencil held in the hand, but *the hand itself, the paper itself, the drawing-table itself, the entire three-dimensional world.*

Such *mental* movement—and it is entirely mental and not physical or spatial in any sense—can be achieved, without Euclidean propositions or figures, and without need of mathematical symbols.

Neither time nor space have any significance in dimensions higher than our own. Nor has the phrase "higher dimensions" any significance, for it is a spatial term. It is, however, the only one we can use, in view of the literature that has been devoted to this subject. One cannot begin to use a more appropriate one, such as "non-dimensional world" without causing terminological confusion.

Out of Our Minds

In my next article I hope to show you the real significance of Plato's amazing allegory of the creatures chained in the cave, who perceived only the shadows of themselves and all objects of our "real" three-dimensional world projected on a wall, towards which their faces were turned. Although Plato used this allegory to indicate the relation between true reality and sensory illusion, it can help us to understand the nature of the fourth dimension *if we see its relation to Dunne's "artist in a field," and his conception of a "serialistic" universe.*

I must conclude this present article with an expression of my sincere conviction that we shall not get anywhere regarding explanations of the UFOs until we go "out of our minds."

Let this phrase not be misunderstood. I fully realise that if conventional science and three-dimensional materialism constitute "sanity," then we are (by implication) not mad enough.

But I use "out of our minds" in a very different sense—in fact, in a sense which implies logic, reason, and true sanity—when I say that *we shall begin to understand the nature of other dimensions than our own when we are able to see ourselves as others see us, from selfless viewpoints, in short from positions outside the narrow limitations and prejudices of our own personalities.*

* Munn & Co. Inc., New York, 1910.

From an Astronomer's Notebook

by W. Schroeder

July	
2	Algol minimum 03.00 hrs. G.M.T.
3	Earth in Aphelion.
4	Mercury in superior Conjunction.
	Moon in first Quarter.
5	Algol minimum 00.00 hrs. G.M.T.
8	Moon near Saturn.
11	Venus in conjunction with Mars.
	Full Moon.
16	Moon in Apogee.
20	Moon in Last Quarter.
22	Algol minimum 05.00 hrs. G.M.T.
25	Algol minimum 02.00 hrs. G.M.T.
27	New Moon.
	Algol minimum 23.00 hrs. G.M.T,
28	Moon near Mars.
	Moon in Perigee.
29	Moon near Venus.
31	Moon near Jupiter.

August	
2	Moon in First Quarter.
4	Moon near Saturn.
5	Moon occults star in Snakebearer.
10	Full Moon.
12	Moon in Apogee.
	Maximum of Perseid Shower.
13	Mercury in Western Elongation.
14	Algol minimum 04.00 hrs. G.M.T.
17	Algol minimum 00.00 hrs. G.M.T.
18	Moon in Last Quarter.
19	Algol minimum 21.00 hrs. G.M.T.
22	Jupiter in conjunction with Venus.
25	New Moon.
	Moon in Perigee.
27	Moon near Jupiter.
28	Moon near Venus.
31	Moon occults star in Scorpion.

THE earth reaches an important point of her yearly orbit around the sun on July 3. This point, which is called the Aphelion, is that point of a planet's orbit which is farthest away from the sun. The slight decrease in the amount of heat we receive from the sun is hardly noticeable, but the fact that the earth travels more slowly along her orbit while she is in the vicinity of her aphelion brings about the result that the summer half-year is a few days longer than the winter half-year.

At the beginning of July, the sun remains above the horizon for well over 16 hours, but this gradually decreases to a little over 15 hours at the end of the month, and to 13½ hours at the end of August.

The Moon and the Planets

About every 13 months it so happens that the Full Moon occurs in that part of the moon's orbit, which is farthest away from the earth, and in August we can notice that the dates of Full Moon and Moon in Apogee are almost the same. The apparent size of the moon is then appreciably smaller; in fact, the moon appears to be only four-fifths of its size six months previously. With a little experience in observing it is possible to notice this even without the aid of any instruments.

The moon's monthly journey around the sky brings her into the constellation Snakebearer on August 5, and Fig. 1 shows the aspect of the sky above the southern horizon at 20.00 hrs. G.M.T. on that date. The arrow represents the moon's path among the stars during the day, as seen from the centre of the earth. From the British

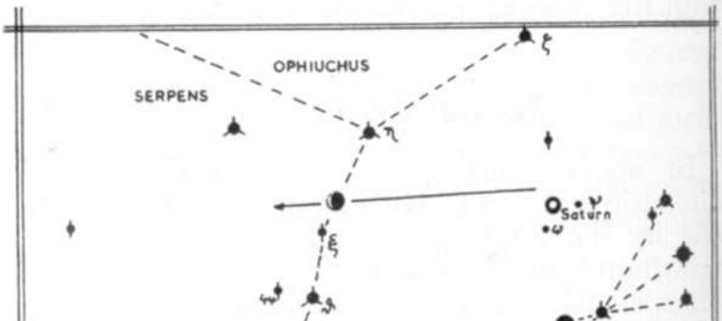


Fig. 1. The sky above the southern horizon at 22.00 hrs. G.M.T. on August 5, 1957.

Isles the moon will appear to be rather lower in the sky, so that she will pass in front of the star ξ Ophiuchii at 20.15 hrs. G.M.T. on August 5, 1957. The star, of magnitude 4.5, will disappear behind the dark edge of the moon, but owing to the brightness of the moon, then nearly 10 days

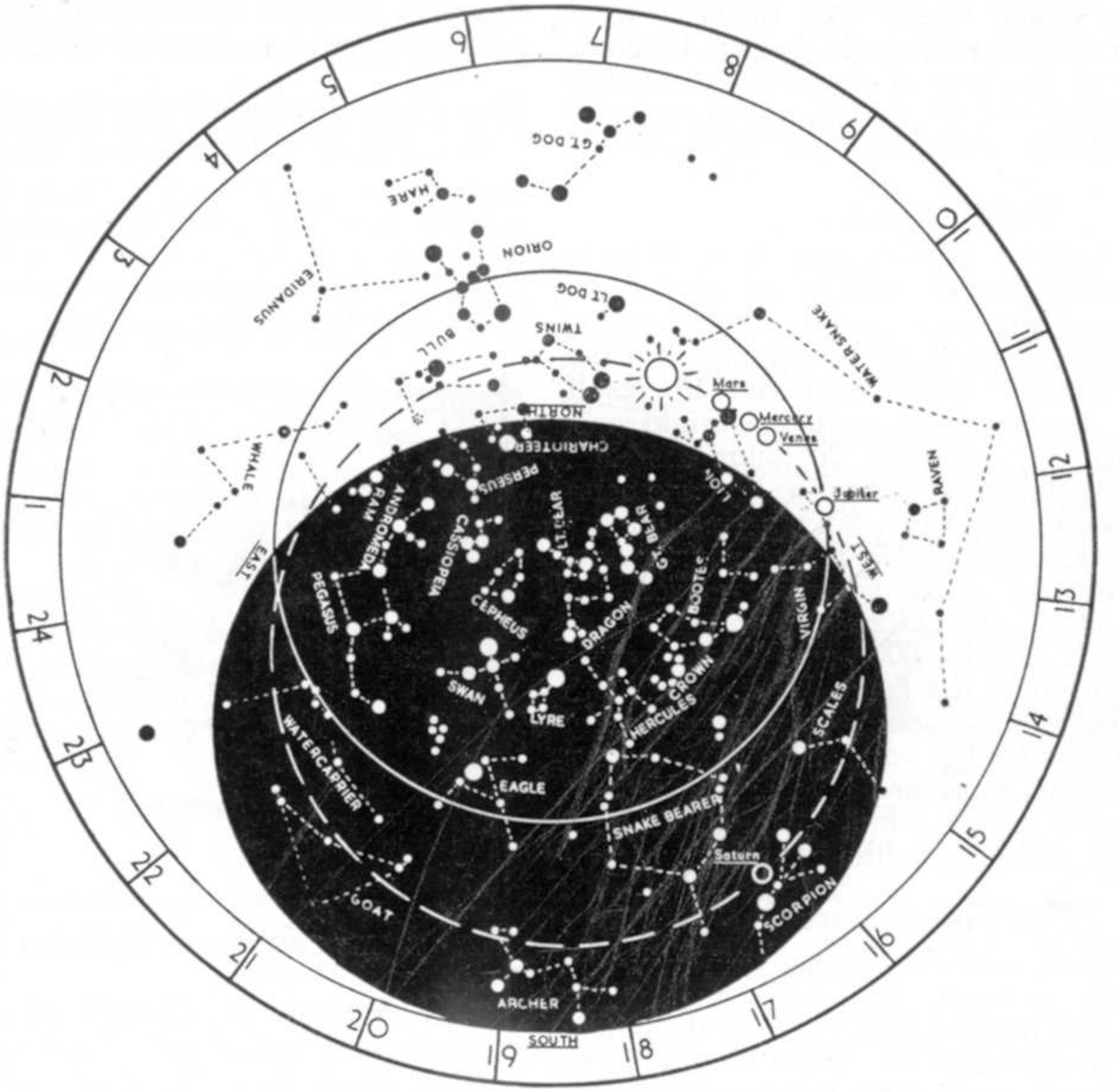


Fig. 2. The aspect of the night sky at 22.00 hrs. G.M.T. on August 1, 1957.

old, we shall require binoculars to see the star disappear.

At the end of the month, that is on August 31, we may be able to observe another occultation, when the moon passes in front of the star β in Scorpion. This will happen at about 18.15 hrs. G.M.T., and the sun is still above the horizon at the time. However, the star is fairly bright, and it may be possible to see its disappearance with the aid of a good pair of binoculars.

The planets are rather disappointing during these two months. Most of them are in the vicinity of the sun, and for this reason they rise and set almost at the same times as the sun. Saturn is the only one of the planets which we can observe comfortably, remaining above the horizon for at least two hours after darkness has fallen, but its brightness gradually diminishes, although it will still remain slightly brighter than a star of the 1st magnitude.

The conjunctions of the moon with the planets, noted in the diary, can be observed only with binoculars, but as the sky is still fairly bright while the planets remain above the horizon, it may be rather difficult to see them.

Meteors

Practically throughout the whole of August we should be able to see some of the meteors of the Perseid shower, but the maximum of its activity will occur on or about August 12. The Perseids are the richest shower for observers in the northern hemisphere, and they are also of remarkable brightness. Quite frequently it is possible to observe a Perseid meteor which is not only remarkable for its brightness, but which also leaves a smoke trail behind, which may remain for as long as several minutes.

During the past few years it has been reported that the display of the Perseids was greatly reduced or even failed to be observed at all, and it would be interesting to know if this can be con-

firmed. The writer would like to hear from readers who observe meteors in August, together with details of the time of observation, number of meteors observed during a certain interval, and general description of the objects.

Variable Stars

The most famous of the variable stars, Algol in the constellation Perseus comes into view again at this time of the year, and the times of its minima which can be observed are noted in the diary. The change in brightness here is the result of a darker star revolving around a bright one, and once every 2 days and 20 hours the dark star partially eclipses the other, so that the combined magnitude of the two stars, normally magnitude 2.3, is reduced to 3.5. The star just below Algol provides a good comparison for the observation of the fluctuations in brightness.

In 1920 only about 2,000 variable stars were known, but by now the figure has increased to nearly 15,000, and new ones are discovered every year. The reason for the variability is not always the same; in fact, there are at least six different types of variable stars, some of which still present unsolved problems to the astronomer.

The Fixed Stars

The Scorpion and the Archer can now be observed above the southern horizon, and in their vicinity we find the brightest parts of the Milky Way. It is in this direction where we have to seek the centre of our Galaxy, and to the observer who uses binoculars, a mass of star-clouds and clusters becomes visible. This is the hub of our island universe, and what a glorious spectacle it is!

The Summer Triangle is now almost overhead, and apart from these three bright stars the night sky is almost devoid of other, really brilliant stars. Only above the western horizon do we find one, the yellow Arcturus in the constellation Bootes, and we may just catch a glimpse of the bluish-white Capella, just above the horizon in the north.

The Milky Way stretches almost overhead, and is now most favourably situated for observation. It is surprising to find that this faintly luminous band of millions of tiny stars is so irregular in its outlines in this part of the sky, and we also find many "Coalsacks," where dark cosmic dust obscures the light of the stars behind.

This part of the sky is probably one of the most interesting ones, and it is much to be regretted that it comes into view only at a time of the year when the short nights of the summer do not provide much opportunity for observation. Out of the many areas of interest in these parts we will select one for more detailed discussion:

The Constellation of the Month: Sagittarius

The Archer is the ninth constellation of the Zodiac, lying on the most southerly part of the ecliptic. For this reason it never rises far above the horizon; in fact, the lower margin of Fig. 3 represents the horizon when the constellation is in its most favourable position.

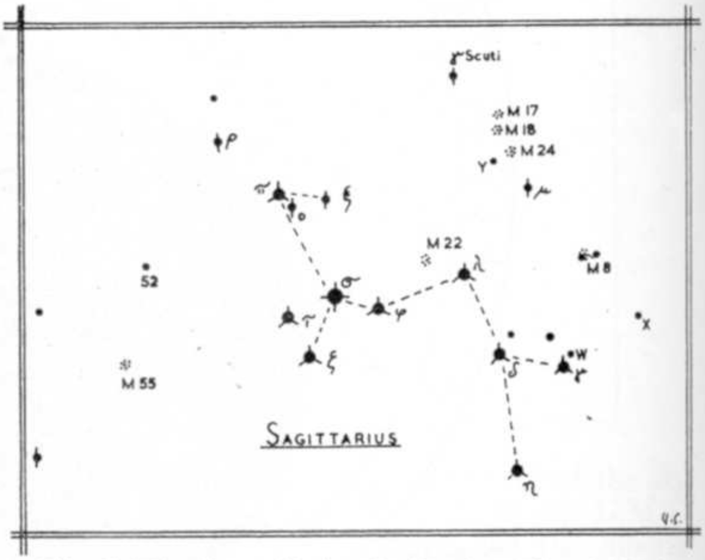


Fig. 3. The Constellation Sagittarius (The Archer).

Two large groups of bright stars make up this constellation, and these were called, by the Arabs, "the Coming Ostriches" and "the Going Ostriches"—coming and going to drink from the Milky Way. The Greeks depicted Sagittarius as a centaur with bow and arrow, aiming at the heart of the Scorpion. The star λ has the name Kaus Borealis, "the Northern End of the Bow," δ is the middle, and η is named "Kaus Australis."

The most interesting features of Sagittarius are the many clusters of stars, nebulæ and star-clouds which are scattered thickly over the north-western part of the constellation. M 22 is a globular cluster of about 70,000 stars which are at a distance of 27,000 lightyears. The diameter of this cluster is about 250 lightyears, and on clear nights it can be seen with the naked eye.

Also visible without optical aid is M 55, in the eastern part of Sagittarius. This is smaller than M 22, and also at a slightly greater distance.

M 8 is a cloud of luminous gas, enveloping a number of faint stars, situated between two stars of magnitude 5. Its distance is only 1,600 light-years, and the diameter 5 lightyears. This nebula is easily found with small binoculars or even an opera glass.

(Continued on page 31)

PANORAMA spotlights space events

Mystery Explosions

TWO explosions, each of which left craters—350 miles apart—baffled police and bomb disposal experts in Britain.

Explosion No. 1 occurred at about 8.45 p.m. on Friday night, April 26, and blew a hole on Epsom Downs, near the famous racecourse where the Derby is run.

The crater was five feet across and three feet deep. Around it, police found fragments of metal casing. Slates were blown off nearby rooftops when the blast was felt.

Major Arthur Hartley, of the Royal Engineers, decided, however, that the metal fragments were the result of an earlier explosion.

"It's most peculiar," he said, "the fragments look like part of a home-made bomb. Friday's explosion was possibly caused by a pound or two of high explosive which somebody had buried."

No fragments were found from the recent explosion, but a further search is being made.

Explosion No. 2 was at Busby, near Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Buchanan were driving along the main Glasgow road to Thorntonhall, when they saw an object flying through the air.

"It looked about as big as a football, circular, and glowing orange," said Mrs. Buchanan.

"It was moving at a terrific rate and there was a loud report as it fell into a nearby field. We found a crater 18 inches across."

Mr. Buchanan added: "The explosion was followed by a cloud of blue smoke which drifted away like an atomic 'mushroom'."

It is learnt that the blast was felt two miles away. Home office scientists who have examined soil from the 2-ft. deep crater cannot confirm it was a meteorite. "We are baffled," said a police official.

A.P.R.O. Bulletin for March, this year, gives an interesting account of a crater near Milan, Iowa, U.S.A., and how a Mr. Van DeHandy and his wife saw a fireball travel an estimated half mile in five seconds (3,600 m.p.h.) into the vicinity of the crater.

Here is a quote from another article on page 1 of the May, 1954, A.P.R.O. Bulletin.

"Dr. Lincoln La Paz, world-renowned expert on meteorites, labels as "fantastic" the crater left by an explosion near Logan, Utah, on May 1. Cars travelling nearby were nearly upset, the concussion knocked open doors miles away and set a jarring shock over an 8-mile area. "It's a hole made by some kind of explosive," Dr. La Paz decided, but added that there was no characteristic odour of explosives around the crater, nor were there any traces of wiring. La Paz also said it was definitely not a meteorite crater, as no meteor fragments were turned up in sifting the crater. Witnesses to the explosion described "a brilliant red hemisphere of flame" when the explosion was heard, but Dr. La Paz stated that meteorites never flash on impact. He also said the crater was only 16 ft. in diameter, which is fairly small to have created such a strong shock wave unless an object from space had smashed into the earth. The lack of meteorite fragments, however, rules out that possibility."

The Director of A.P.R.O. Bulletin adds that she is unable to find the account of a similar crater near the Las Cruces, New Mexico, Country Club, on the edge of that town. This, also, was

The Editor appeals to all readers to do their utmost to obtain genuine photographs of UFOs for publication in "Flying Saucer Review." Where possible, these should be accompanied by affidavits concerning their genuineness, together with the names and addresses of any witnesses.

Readers are asked to give serious consideration to providing themselves with cine cameras for any occasion when they may expect to be able to spend time watching for flying saucers.

another mystery hole which yielded no answers when examined. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW joins with A.P.R.O. Bulletin in asking *what are these craters, and what caused them?*

(A.P.R.O. Bulletin, Director, Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, is the official publication of the Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation, 1712, Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, and is issued to members bi-monthly. Membership details upon request.)

Blue Canals on Mars

Strange new markings on Mars—a crisscrossing of irregular blue lines running through the red desert areas of the planet—have been discovered by astronomer Dr. Robert S. Richardson. He saw them through Mt. Wilson's 60-in. telescope in the early hours before dawn on June 3 last year.

Dr. Richardson's report was published by the Astronomical Society of the Pacific.

Mars was at the time 74 million miles away. It was coming towards the earth, but did not reach its closest point until September 7. The crooked blue lines are probably canals, Dr. Richardson said. But they are different from the long, straight lines seen by astronomers up to now. The straight lines have also been called canals by Lowell and others, but they are a matter of speculation. Dr. Richardson noted that the canals were "distinctly blue" and looked something like veins running through a chunk of mineral.

Junior Skywatch of the Americas

The first public meeting of the Columbia section of the Junior Skywatch of the Americas was held in Washington, D.C., U.S.A., on Monday, April 29.

Dr. M. K. Jessup, the well-known astronomer, geologist, explorer and author of saucer books, was the chief speaker. He spoke about UFO phenomena which has been appearing all over the world for centuries.

The Junior Skywatch of the Americas is hemispheric, building its membership among young people in Canada, the U.S.A., Mexico, Central and South America.

This new organisation is worth watching. It concerns the youth of the Western Hemisphere. They are studying all that is newest and latest in aviation, radiation, electronics, and the new sciences; but predominantly the sky sciences, including astronomy, meteorology and variations in weather such as cloud patterns and tornado symptoms; and supply satellite watchers to take part in the Geophysical Year. And, of course, the Junior Skywatchers of the Western Hemisphere are out on a wide front looking for UFOs!

SPREAD THE SAUCER STORY WITH GAY POSTER STAMPS!

These gaily-coloured stamps with the slogan "Flying Saucers—Fact not fiction" are available for you to stick on your mail. They are sold in transparent packets of 200 at $1.00 or 7s. 3d. 1,000 cost $5.00 or £1 16s. Have you got your stamps?

Scooter Club hold Packed Saucer Meeting

On Thursday, March 28, the Eltham Lucky 13 Scooter Club, Eltham, Kent, England, held a packed meeting at the Drill Hall to hear talks by leading British saucerers on unidentified flying objects.

The speakers were Mr. Charles Longcroft, Mr. Waveney Girvan and Mr. Reginald Dutta.

They made it quite clear that a mystery exists and that those who are engaged in trying to solve it are not cranks, but are applying every bit of scientific method to their quest that they can command.

The evidence coming from all parts of the world has been carefully compared and, as the experts maintain, if there is a hoax, then it is on a world-wide scale.

Mr. Girvan said the term "flying saucers" was coined in 1878, when a Texan farmer claimed to have seen one, but as aeroplanes had not then been invented, little attention was paid to him.

But after the Second World War so many reports were received in the U.S.A. of flying saucers that the U.S. Government set up a special committee known as Project Saucer (now Project Blue Book—Ed.) to investigate the claims. The committee closed down in some secrecy after coming to the conclusion that the saucers were not Russian weapons.

He spoke of the many experienced pilots who had seen them, and of the hundreds of photographs that had been taken. Logic had forced him to the conclusion that the saucers had not been made on this earth.

Mr. Dutta said that flying saucers were coming here because people on other planets were worried about radiation and fall-out from nuclear experiments. Ever since the first atomic explosion in 1945 there had been an increase in the number of sightings around atomic research centres.

Arthur Constance on Radio Luxembourg

Letters from all over the country have reached Arthur Constance after his three five-minute talks on Radio Luxembourg programme "Jamboree."

Mr. Constance has made such a success of his time on the air—covering such widely contrasting phenomena as flying saucers and the habits of bees—that he has been asked to appear every Saturday for 13 weeks in "Jamboree's" programme spot "Fantastically Yours."

New South African Group

Another South African group interested in UFOs is the newly-formed Unidentified Flying Objects Research Group (UFORG). This group is now active and is a section of the South African Interplanetary Society, whose Council, at the request of some twelve members, sanctioned its formation.

On the firm foundation of the Interplanetary Society, whose assistance has been asked for in connection with Project Vanguard in this Geophysical Year, UFORG is assured of a successful future.

The Hon. Secretary of the group is Mr. W. S. Parvin. Those interested in getting in touch with UFORG should write to him, at UFORG, c/o The South African Interplanetary Society, P.O. Box 2330, Johannesburg, South Africa.

At a recent meeting of the group and their friends, no less than eight persons testified to having seen UFOs, ranging from the small craft to the gigantic mother ships.

Quote from 'Prediction', May Issue, 1957

Mr. Douglas Hunt, writing in the feature "World News Digest": "A friend of mine, whom I respect and revere, informs me that he travelled beyond the stratosphere in one of these vehicles (flying saucers) many years ago, that he knows how the space ships work, why they can turn so quickly, and why those within them are not affected by centrifugal force. Those who man them, some of them from other planets, are concerned with safeguarding life—and not merely human life, which is not at the top of the evolutionary tree. I may mention that my friend also knows how to pilot an ordinary aeroplane, and has frequently done so. At the moment I can say no more and cannot answer any questions. My friend will no doubt do this, or ask me to do it, in his own good time!"

Lost Cities of Ancient S. American Civilisation

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Jan.-Feb. issue, stated in Panorama that George Hunt Williamson was on to something big. It can now be revealed that he is on an expedition into the Brazilian Matto Grosso Highlands, to look for those lost cities of an ancient civilisation, that the English explorer, Colonel Fawcett, went seeking. Readers will recall that Colonel Fawcett pushed deep into the Brazilian jungle in 1925, accompanied by his eldest son and one other white companion. He was never seen again. His fate became one of the great mysteries of modern exploration. Whatever his fate, his name is now a legend. The diaries he left behind formed the basis for the book edited by his younger son called *Exploration Fawcett*. Now George Hunt Williamson follows in his footsteps. Will he find the lost cities, which he is convinced are pre-Incan and Atlantean? **There is, too, a connection with the saucers. You will read the whole story exclusively in "Flying Saucer Review"; as each chapter unfolds in the Brazilian jungle.**

Another Japanese Saucer Club

A new Japanese UFO group, the Modern Space Flight Association, has been formed in Osaka. The Director is Mr. June-ichi Takanashi. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has learned of this new group through the good offices of the Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan.

FROM AN ASTRONOMER'S NOTEBOOK—*continued*

M 24 is a starcloud, which could be called a protuberance from the Milky Way, and this, too, can be seen without instruments, when conditions are favourable. The other nebulæ marked on the star map require good binoculars or a small telescope to render them visible, and when the "seeing" is particularly good the region around λ will reveal several further nebulæ, and also the part of the sky between M 8 and the star μ is rich in starclouds which a small telescope will show.

Finally we may look out for three variable stars which are all "Cepheids," stars which, for no apparent reason, pulsate, and consequently become brighter and fainter at regular intervals. The curious thing about these stars is that the actual brightness is definitely related to their period, so that they enable us to calculate their distances from their apparent magnitude.

W Saggittarii has a period of 7 days 14 hours, and its brightness changes from magnitude 4.8 to 5.8. For star X figures are: P=7 days, mag. 4.4-5.0, for Y, P=5 days 18½ hours, mag. 5.4-6.5.

SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

FLYING SAUCERS, FACT OR FICTION? by Max B. Miller. (Trend Books, 5959 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, 28, Calif., U.S.A. 128 pages, 75c.)

Ten years ago Arnold's famous sighting kindled modern interest in flying saucers. Since that June day in 1947, thousands more saucers have been seen over every country in the world. Many have been photographed, filmed and recorded on radar screens. A growing number of personal contacts have been claimed with visitors from outer space.

New theories as to spaceship propulsion, the saucers' points of origin and their motives for visiting this planet continue to crowd in on us bemused earthlings.

Literally, so much has happened and the tempo is increasing faster every day, that it is difficult for the average individual to keep up with it all.

Mr. Max B. Miller's book is invaluable for that very reason. The newcomer to saucer research will find in it a well-written compendium of information on all aspects of this fascinating subject.

Chapter 1 contains a history of flying saucers from earliest recorded times down to the present day.

Chapter 2 discusses the effect on forming world opinion in regard to saucers by such authorities as the U.S. Air Force and its UFO investigating body, Project Blue Book, the Canadian Government's Project Magnet, and similar investigating committees of other countries. Statements, too, by individuals of world repute, such as Einstein, Lord Dowding, and Professor Hermann Oberth, have had their effect in this direction.

In Chapter 3, Mr. Miller deals with the problems to be overcome by Man in his outward journey into space from this planet. He goes into the obstacles to be overcome before rocket ship travel could be practical. The author writes that electro-magnetic or electro-gravitational force-fields have the greatest potential for future space travel. He says the behaviour of the UFO all but proves the G-Field hypothesis.

Mr. Miller gives space in this chapter to the opinions of Leonard G. Cramp, George M. Rideout, Charles Tilger, Jr., William P. Lear, and Lt. Jean Plantier, all of whom have been working on the task of overcoming gravity.

Chapter 3 is devoted to the efforts that have been made to detect signals from outer space, and to communicate with intelligences on other planets or in space ships.

Mr. Miller tells us that in September, 1921, Signor Marconi, the "father of wireless," believed that he had intercepted messages from Mars.

One of those researchers who have been responsible for considerable activity in electronic communication with the UFOs is John Otto. He hit on the idea of light-beam communicators.

Chapter 5 is full of interesting information on Mars—the mystery planet.

Some of the more important UFO sightings are given in Chapter 6, including many in Europe.

Chapter 7 contains a selection of some of the better known contact stories. Daniel W. Fry, Truman Bethurum, Salvador Villanueva, Orfeo Angelucci, George Adamski and the two Norwegian sisters, Edith Jacobsen and Asta Solvang, all have their place here.

The author, in Chapter 8, gives pride of place to discussing the significance of Edward J. Ruppelt's *The Report on Unidentified Flying Objects*. An extremely interesting letter from Ruppelt to the author, relating to the famous Pentagon press release of October, 1955, is included.

The last chapter highlights Major Donald E. Keyhoe in action against the Silence Group in the U.S. Air Force, and also reviews the problems in the saucer field to be faced today.

Mr. Miller has written a first-rate book. He has presented a tremendous array of interesting facts covering all sides of saucer phenomena, and he has left it to the readers to work out their own conclusions.

The work is invaluable as an honest objective contribution to saucer research and is remarkably good value at the price. This book is lavishly illustrated with saucer photographs generously spread throughout its pages. No one interested in flying saucers can afford to be without it.

FLYING SAUCERS

FACT OR FICTION?

By Max B. Miller

". . . a well-documented book on flying saucers."
—Tom Towers, Aviation Editor,
Los Angeles (Sunday) Examiner

". . . could be a text book . . ."
—Russ Leadabrand, The Pasadena Independent

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FLYING SAUCERS INTERNATIONAL

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MAIL BAG

Hob-nailed Boots in the Universe

Sir,

The clues were scattered far and wide—buried sometimes in a mass of myth and legend, and hidden in the most improbable places; and in some instances openly displayed in literature which has been at mankind's disposal for thousands of years. The beautiful cross which was found buried in a layer of earth whose geological age far exceeds mankind's supposed life-span on earth; the persistent legends of people who are a thousand years old; the meeting of Adamski and the Wise Men; and the miracles and phenomena found in the Old and New Testaments; not forgetting the super-human construction of the Great Pyramid—obviously built by a "science" much superior to the ones which mankind can boast of today; and the miracles performed by the Wise Kahunas.

The thread for all the clues is there, and the solution of its mystery will be all the more startling and wonderful because of its apparent nebulousness in this our day.

There have been men who have thought that once, long ago, "it had all happened before"—the whole story of mankind and the collapse of its civilisation. Whether it be intuition, clairvoyance or racial memory, these men have been so certain of their belief that they have postulated a time when the great debacle occurred—500,000 years ago.

And now the Lama, Dr. Lobsang Rampa, tells us how he has seen a remnant of this past civilisation, and one of the flying-craft of those times; and we are somehow not surprised that it is truly a "flying saucer." So one more piece of the vast jigsaw puzzle is fitted; and the men of imagination can dream, and in so doing furnish much more of the puzzle. Let them muse awhile, and what is the picture revealed?

A human race which can live a thousand years, or more, if away from the earth's gravitation. A human race which blends itself perfectly with natural forces, and inevitably blends with itself, its horizon the universe, its brothers scattered through space on every planet in every galaxy. A race which, having a truer conception of time, is freed from the constriction of space and distance. A race of men who can heal broken bones by the touch of the hand; who can go through incalculable distance of space at a speed which is timeless, and immeasurable—as the dreams we are dreaming now. A race of men who have no desire and no need to destroy any man, beast, or thing—who would sooner be destroyed themselves rather than harm anyone.

Such men! Such a human race! Can anyone blame the dreamers if they suggest that such a man once lived on earth—the Son of God, who was also the Son of Man, and the great Example to the human race.

Yes, the clues are there, even for the sceptical. Yet, having once ruined his world, and almost annihilated his species, man once more holds in his grasp the power to repeat the debacle.

As his clever fingers unlock the secrets of the universe's construction, he does not marvel in humility at the grandeur and infinite beauty of the universe. Rather, like a spoilt child, he uses the unlocked forces to further increase his material wealth. He is inebriated by his own cleverness as his technology provides more wealth, more comfort, and more security. The latest product of his cleverness, the atomic-bomb, has revealed the utter insecurity of man on earth, and of his vaunted materialism.

It is not too late for him to find the golden thread; it is not too late for him to realise that the "miracles" and "phenomena" are as much a part of the scheme of things as earth and water—even more so! And that he himself can become a part of the phenomena, and can be at one with vast natural forces, the existence of which modern science is only just perceiving.

Yes, man himself can be at one with the universe, just as Christ was. But first—oh, so urgently first!—man must be like Christ, and live as He did.

But that is "religious nonsense," is it not? Or "starry-eyed idealism?" Or "futile optimism?" Today it is "every man for himself." The strong are always successful, are they not? No one cares about the weak. And after all, there was something weak about Christ, was there not?—He didn't even make a fight of it! He let them take and kill Him without a struggle! So now, we—the race of the strong, the courageous, the go-ahead, the scientific geniuses—we are going to smash our way to our goal with a liberal dose of atomic-bombs. We are going to carve the kind of world we want with the blast of fire and ruin!

Well, we dreamers cannot do much, it seems, to prevent the imminent racial suicide; neither can we change the mistaken "idealism" which forces along the process of disintegration. But we can see clearly the inevitable end of the huge atomic-bomb stockpiles; we can picture the gigantic smash which will end the brief tenancy of this civilisation, and with it all the growth of art, and the centuries of wistful seeking.

Man envies and fears the flying-saucers, and he desperately strives to evolve mechanical apparatus which will enable him to emulate and perhaps equal the performance of the beings "up there"—for man cannot bear to be thought of as weak and inferior. And in the process of his frenzied technological building he hardly spares a thought for the kind of beings who use the space-craft, and who have not ventured (for some curiously unknown reason) to attack and annihilate the earth-race with the vastly superior natural forces, of which they are obviously masters.

Yes, Dr. Rampa—it has all happened before. But will you tell us more about the reasons for that Cataclysm? And will you convince this present race that "impractical idealism" may be, after all, the most *practical* way for the future? Can you convince this brilliant technological race that the way of the Prophets, the way of the Wise Men, the way of Christ, is the *only* way, and all else will fail?

If not, then man will stomp and destroy with his hob-nailed boots, and he will never understand that he cannot match his scientific brilliance with the true Wisdom, for that very Wisdom created and sustains the universe, and all its natural forces, and all mankind also.

C. G. Smith, Gravesend, Kent, England.

LATE NEWS

Radar Sighting over English Channel

At 8.50 p.m. on Monday, April 29, R.A.F. radar picked up UFOs flying over the Dover sector of the English Channel in westerly direction at high speed and high altitude. Estimated speed was 900-1,000 m.p.h. Two Javelin all-weather fighters took off to investigate. Unable to catch UFOs.

On May 15, Mr. George Ward, British Air Minister, replying to question by Major P. H. B. Wall, M.P., stated the UFOs over the Channel had been identified as two Hawker Hunter aircraft on a training mission.

(We did not realise Hunters did 900-1,000 m.p.h., and that they were faster than Javelins! Did you?—Ed.)

On the same evening that the UFOs flew in a westerly direction down the channel, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, of Three Springs, Church Road, Leckhampton, Glos., England, saw about half an hour later a long cigar-shaped mother-ship flying fairly low with no sound near Leckhampton. After watching this huge craft for some time, they saw another smaller saucer meet it. "Both blinked lights as if making signals at one another, closed together and were gone," said Mrs. Webb.

The very next day, Cornish postman Eric Pengilly watched a dome-shaped object in the sky for 10 minutes. It disappeared at tremendous speed over the coast at Coverack, near the Lizard. It made no sound. Mr. Pengilly was questioned for two hours by R.A.F. intelligence officers.

Landing in France

French gendarmes examined tracks on road near village of Beaucourt-sur-Landre, which villagers said were made by a flying saucer which landed there on the night of May 10 with four little men dressed in grey aboard.

Police reported finding lumps of a black lava-like substance.

M. Michel Sekete, a Hungarian refugee, cycling along the road, saw a saucer hovering about a foot from the ground, and the four little men walking along the road. Altogether, six people, including the station watchman and his wife, have made statements to the police.

Governments Suppressing Truth About Saucers

"Flying saucers DO exist. And they ARE controlled from out of space," said Dr. J. C. Cooke, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Malaya, on May 15. He added that "There was no doubt the Government had suppressed the truth about saucers because of their fear of mass panic and mass hysteria.

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